The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY OCTOBER 31 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

AUTUMN.

Round and round the garden rushed a sudden Mist,
Crying, "Autumn, Autumn," shuddering as it passed;
Dry poppy-head and larkspur spike shrill whistled in the wind,
Together whispering, "Autumn! and Winter is behind!

Tossed the sumac-pennons green, and gold, and red,
Flapped the awning scallops loudly overhead;
Swung the empty hammocks to and fro;
While the crickets stammered chirruping below.

Keen the star of evening hung glittering in the sky,
Red the West was burning, deepening silently;
Summer constellations slow wheeling out of sight,
Great Orion vanishing from off the face of Night.

Sadly sang the ocean, sighing in the dark,
Far away the lighthouse lit a sudden spark;
Black against the sunset sails were gliding past;
Earth, and sea, and sky, were saying, "Autumn's here at last!

Soon will swallows be flying, soon will tempests roar,
Soon the freezing North will lash as bitter as before;
I heard the waters whisper, I heard the winds complain,
But sweet reluctant Summer I know would come again.

—Celia Thaxter.

THE HEAVY BURDEN.

"Rather a heavy burden, isn't it, my boy?"

Clarence Spencer, to whom the words had been addressed, turned from the ledger and looked toward the speaker. Clarence was a young man, not more than five and twenty, and he was book keeper to Mr. Solomon Wardle, a pleasant-faced, keen eyed man of fifty, who had spoken.

"A heavy burden, isn't it, Clarence?" the merchant repeated.

And still the young man was silent. His looks indicated that he did not comprehend. He had been for some time bending over the ledger, with his thoughts far away. And that his thoughts were not pleasant ones was evident enough from the gloom on his handsome face.

"My dear boy, the burden is not only heavy now, but it will grow heavier and heavier the longer you carry it."

"Mr. Wardle, I do not comprehend you."

"Ah, Clarence!"

"I certainly do not."

"Didn't I call at your house for you this morning?"

Clarence nodded assent.

"And didn't I see and hear enough to reveal to me the burden that you took with you when you left? You must remember, my boy, that I am older than you are, and that I have been through the mill. You find your burden heavy; and I have no doubt that Sarah's heart is as heavily laden as your own."

And then Clarence Spencer understood; and the morning's scene was present with him, as it had been present with him since leaving home. On that morning he had a dispute with his wife. There is no need of reproducing the scene. Suffice it to say that it had come of a mere nothing, and had grown to a cause of anger. The first had been a look and a tone, then a flash of impatience; then a rising of the voice; then another look; the voice grew higher; reason was unhinged; passion gained sway; and the twain lost sight of the warm and enduring love that lay smitten and aching deep down in their hearts; and felt for the time only the passing tornado. And Clarence remembered that Mr. Wardle had entered the house and caught a sign of the storm.

And Clarence Spencer thought of one thing more, he thought how miserably unhappy he had been all the morning; and he knew not how long his burden of unhappiness was to be borne.

"Honestly, Clarence, isn't it a heavy and thankless burden?"

The book keeper knew that his employer was his friend, and that he was a true-hearted Christian man, and after a brief pause he answered:

"Yes, Mr. Wardle, it is a heavy burden."

"My boy, I am going to venture upon a bit of fatherly counsel. I hope I shall not offend."

"Not at all," said Clarence. He winced a little, as though the probing gave him new pain.

"In the first place" pursued the old man, with a quiver of emotion in his voice, "you love your wife?"

"Love her? Yes; passionately."

"And do you think she loves you in return?"

"I don't think anything about it—I know it!"

"You know she loves you?"

"Yes."

"Then you must admit that the trouble of this morning came from no ill-feeling at heart?"

"Of course not."

"It was but a surface squall, for which you, at least, are very sorry?"

A moment's hesitation, and then—"Yes, yes; I am heartily sorry?"

"Now, mark me, Clarence, and answer honestly: Don't you think your wife is as sorry as you are?"

"I can not doubt it."

"And don't you think she is suffering all this time?"

"Yes."

"Very well. Let that pass. You know she is bearing her part of the burden?"

"Yes—I know that."

"And now, my boy, do you comprehend where the heaviest part of this burden is lodged?"

Clarence looked upon his interlocutor wonderingly.

"If the storm had all blown over, and you knew that the sun would shine when you next entered your home, you would not feel so unhappy."

Clarence assented.

"But," continued Mr. Wardle, "you fear that there will be gloom in your home when you return?"

The young man bowed his head, as he murmured an affirmative.

"Because," the merchant added, with a touch of parental sternness in his tone, "you are resolved to carry it there?"

Clarence looked up in surprise.

"I—I carry it?"

Aye—you have the burden in your heart, and you mean to carry it home. Remember, my boy, I have been there, and I know all about it. I have been very foolish in my lifetime, and I have suffered. I suffered until I discovered my folly, and then I resolved that I would suffer no more. Upon looking the matter squarely and honestly in the face, I found that the burdens which had so galled me had been self-imposed. Of course such burdens can be thrown off. Now you have resolved that you will go home to your dinner with a heavy heart and a dark face. You have hope that your wife will meet you with a smile. And why? Because you know that she has no particular cause for smiling. You know that her heart is burdened with the affliction which gives you so much unrest. And so you are fully assured that you are to find your home shrouded in gloom. And, furthermore, you don't know when that gloom will depart, and when that blessed sunshine of love will burst in again. And why don't you know? Because it is not now in your heart to sweep the cloud away. You say to yourself, 'I can bear it as long as you can.' Am I not right?"

Clarence did not answer in words.

"I know I am right," pursued the merchant, "and very likely your wife is saying to herself the same thing. So your hope of sunshine does not rest upon the willingness to forgive, but upon the inability to bear the burden. By and by it will happen, as it has happened before, that one of the twain will surrender from exhaustion, and it will likely be the weaker party. Then there will be a collapse, and a reconciliation. Generally, the wife fails first beneath the galling burden, because her love is keenest and most sensitive. The husband, in such case, acts the part of a coward. When he might, with a breath, blow the cloud away, he cringes and cowers, until his wife is forced to let the sunlight in through her breaking heart."

Clarence listened and was troubled. He saw the truth and he felt its weight. He was not a fool, nor was he a liar. During the silence that followed he reflected upon the past, and he called to his mind scenes just such as Mr. Wardle had depicted. And this brought him to the remembrance of how he had seen his wife weep when she had failed and sank beneath the heavy burden, and how often she had sobbed upon his bosom in grief for the error.

The merchant read the young man's thoughts; and after a time he rose and touched him upon the arm.

"Clarence, suppose you were to put on your hat and go home now. Suppose you should think, on your way, only of the love and blessing that might be; and with this thought, you should enter your abode with smiles upon your face; and you should put your arms round your wife's neck, and kiss her, and softly say to her, 'My darling, I have come home to throw down the burden I took away this morning. It is greater that I can bear.' Suppose you were to do this, would your wife repulse you?"

"Repulse me?"

"Ah, my boy, you echo my words with an amazement which shows that you understand me. Now, sir, have you the courage to try the experiment? Dare you be so much of a man? Or, do you fear to let your dear wife know how much you love her? Do you fear she would respect and esteem you less for the deed? Tell me—do you think the cloud of unhappiness might thus be banished? Oh, Clarence, if you could but try it!"

Sarah Spencer had finished her work in the kitchen, and in the bed-chamber, and her sat down with her sewing in her lap. But she could not ply her needle. Her heart was heavy and sad, and tears were in her eyes.

Presently she heard the front door open, and a step in the passage. Certainly she knew that step! Yes, her husband enters; and a smile upon his face. She saw it through her gathering tears, and her heavy heart leaped up. And he came and put his arms around her neck and kissed her; and he said to her, in broken accent. "Darling I have come home to throw down the burden I took away with me this morning. It is greater than I can bear."

And she trying to speak, pillowed her head upon his bosom, and sobbed and wept like a child. Oh, could he forgive her? His coming with the blessed offering had thrown the burden of reproach back upon herself. She saw him noble and generous, and she worshipped him.

But Clarence would not allow her to take all the blame. He must share that.

"We will share it evenly," said he, "that its weight shall be no more. And now, my darling, we will be happy."

"Always!"

Mr. Wardle had no need, when Clarence returned to the counting-house, to ask the result. He could read it in the young man's brimming eye, and his joy-inspired face.

It was a year after this—and Clarence Spencer had become a partner in the house—that Mr. Wardle, by accident, referred to the events of that gloomy morning.

"Ah!" said Clarence, with a swelling bosom, "that was the most blessed lesson I ever received. My wife knows who gave it to me."

"And it serves you yet, my boy?"

"Aye; and it will serve us while we live. We have none of those old burdens of anger to bear now. They cannot find lodgment with us. The flash and jar may come, as in the other days—for we are but human, you know—but the heart, which has firmly resolved not to give an abiding place to the ill-feeling, will not be called upon to entertain it. Sometimes we are foolish; but laugh at our folly when we see it, and throw it off—we do not nurse it till it becomes a burden."

A TEACHER, questioning little boys about the graduation in the scale of being, asked, "What comes next to man?" whereupon a little shaver, who was evidently smarting under a sense of previous defeat, immediately distanced all competitors by promptly shouting "his shirt, 'ma'am!"

DISRAELI'S health is still miserable. The attacks of his old enemy, the gout, during the last sessions were unpleasantly frequent, and the bronchial affection from which he is now suffering is also complicated with the gout. His physicians have ordered him to husband all his strength for the work of the session.

"SHE WHO ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE WORLD."

Dear woman in the dream of life,
Adorned with every winning art;
As mother, daughter, sister, wife,
She melts the soul, she charms the heart.
Without her, what were lordly man?
A rainless cloud—a fruitless tree—
A world without a sun—a plan
That ever incomplete must be,
Her fost'ring care, devotion, love,
Seem inspirations from above.

In childhood's hour, beside her chair
She calls the fragile form;
She clasps her tiny hands in prayer,
Safe sheltered from the storm.
Yet man, ungrateful man, the dart
Of falsehood hurls with skill;
And when he's won a woman's heart
He seeks its love to kill.
Her lot is to be tried; though pure,
To sigh, to suffer and endure.

Oh, mothers of a race unborn,
'Tis yours to speak those grand decrees
That herald in the promised morn,
The waiting world's Hesperides.
Ye are the molds of heralds strong
Who guard and glorify our isles;
The seas in song shall roll along
Beneath the splendor of your smiles,
The beautiful and good shall reign,
And sinless Eden bloom again.

—English Magazine.

DRESSES AND WINTER WRAPS.

At the late openings more designs for trimming dresses were gathered. A good model for trimming handsome black silk skirts is to have two bias velvet flounces each over an eighth of a yard deep, and head each by a wider silk flounce that falls over the velvet ruffle, and is also shirred to form a drooping puff, and standing ruffle. To complete such a costume is a polonaise with matelasse front, velvet sleeves, velvet basque back, and sashes trimmed with jet fringe. Another French design for black silks is that of having five rows of jet galloon extending down the front breadths to the flounce at the foot; two wide pleats, on which bows are set, trim the sides to the very edge; the back breadths are puffed above, and held in place by a sash; the flounce has a piped hem below, two shirred puffs above, and gets much wider behind. The erect ruffle at the top of flounces is now doubled, or rather its edge is sewed in with the shirring, and thus a puff is formed. Black silk dresses with the box-pleated back breadths have on the front breadths a single deep flounce of the smallest knife pleating, headed by a wide bias band of velvet.

Worth's dresses are full of suggestions to experienced eyes. For instance, on a handsome costume of black silk he has put an overskirt with deep apron front, forming sashes behind by folding double each of the back breadths of silk, tying them in a puffed knot high on the tournure, and trimming their square ends with two bands of velvet and a series of his favorite loops. The front of the apron has a wide velvet border, and the original trimming down the middle is a triple box-pleat, very wide, held down by four cross bands of velvets, and also finished below with loops. Trimmings of knife pleatings, shirred flounces, puffs and bias bands are seen in abundance on dressy black silks, yet there are also house dresses of black silk made in the simplest manner, with scarcely any ornament. For instance, there are basque and single skirts of the heaviest black silk trimmed with a single bias band of velvet, three or four inches wide, placed straight around the skirt, three inches above its edge; pockets of velvet are set on the side gores, a velvet Medicis collar trims the neck, velvet piping edges the basque, and the sleeves have two narrow-pleated frills falling toward the hand, with a small velvet cuff above. This is said to be the favorite home toilette with Parisian women of position and refinement.

The limousine or striped camel's-hair, already described, is the fabric most popular for costumes in Paris. Those lately imported have a skirt of black silk with a single deep gathered flounce of gray limousine, on which are three bias folds of black silk, stitched by machine. The over-dress is a limousine polonaise, made very long and with a basque back.

There is unusual variety among winter wraps, not only in shapes of jackets and mantles, but in the materials, which range from the new matelasse silk to plain serge cloth. Among jackets the French sacque is the popular garment of the season, because of its long shapely style and its adaptability for plain garments and rich ones alike. There are, however, many stylish Henri Trois and Medicis sacques, with long fronts and short backs, and many of the useful English jackets appear again for general wear. Black wraps are almost universally worn, as they suit with all dresses; the only colored wraps seen are designed for special costumes.

Matelasse silk resembling wadded brocade is the accepted novelty for handsome sacques. In purchasing this material it is economy to buy the best quality, as the embossed figures are apt to fray in lower-priced goods Arabesque and floriated designs are more admired than the small matelasse patterns that look like quilted diamonds and shells. The French sacque is the simple and stylish shape for this stately material. Velvet is usually associated with it in the way of borders, cuffs, a standing collar, and also a sloped piece down the middle of the back and front. A ruche of rooks' feathers and handsome jet fringe trim the most dressy matelasse sacques; others have a side pleating of gros grain on which jet passementerie in leaf pattern is laid. Braiding and embroidery would be superfluous on its richly figured surface, and lace is to light for it.

Black Sicilienne sacques are heavily braided, beaded, embroidered, or else bordered with the new cord passementeries and galloons in which jet beads are introduced. The Sicilienne cloth, which is a soft, heavily repped fabric made of cashmere, wool and silk, seems at last to be finding its way into favor here, as the most fashionable houses have imported many garments made of it. These are exceedingly dressy when made to sparkle with jet, and when trimmed with handsome thread lace. There are also many Sicilienne jackets lined with squirrel-lock fur, and perfectly plain on the outside. These are worn as carriage wraps and as comfortable sacques for street wear. Lengthwise rows of wide jet galloon trim the Sicilienne sacques that ladies make at home, and when tastefully done and well finished, such garments look as well as expensive imported ones. They should be lined with black silk and well wadded.

The prevailing shapes for velvet wraps are simple jackets and polonaises of various kinds, from the demi-polonaise with its short basque back to long garments that almost cover the figure; the latter have either cuirass corsages or else basques behind with belted fronts. We have already spoken of the fur borders used on velvet garments. When fur is not chosen, the trimmings are jet galloon and thread lace.

Camel's hair, drap d'ete and cashmere sacques are warmly wadded or else lined with flannel, and worn throughout the winter. The fancy this winter is to trim these woolen wraps with row after row of Titan braid sewed lengthwise, and edged on each side with a line of jet beads. Other sacques have rows of silk soutache or of the mohair tubular braid put in Greek designs or in leaf pattern. Imported drap d'ete sacques are embroidered all over, or else beaded in diamond patterns, and are edged with fringe. In buying such wraps ladies can select the garment unmade, and have it cut to fit them.

Most comfortable of all are the cloth jackets, provided a soft, thick, warm cloth is selected. These are smooth-faced beaver cloths, with tufted nap on the wrong side, that are as yielding and flexible as cashmere. These make serviceable garments, and should be plainly trimmed with Titan braid or else with substantial gros grain; the repped turquoise silk used last winter frays, and is not worth the trouble of sewing on; jet trimmings are too dressy for these plain cloth garments. It is best to have these cloth jackets buttoned up closely in front and high in the throat, yet the English jackets with their wide reverse collars are still popular, and are sold in large quantities. $20 buys a well-made sacque of good beaver cloth. More dressy cloth sacques are woven in matelasse patterns.

Among mantles the newest have round backs belted down, and ending with the loops Worth is so fond of making on the back of all garments, while the fronts are long and either rounded or square. Dolmans still remain in favor, but more especially with ladies who have several wraps in their wardrobes, as the Dolman is too light and dressy for general wear. Velvet Sicilienne, camel's hair, and cashmere are the fabrics for Dolmans. For trimming they are richly wrought with beads and soutache, and edged with thread lace or fringe. Ladies who braid well cover their Dolmans with intricate soutache work; in one instance a cashmere Dolman was so elaborately braided that it cost the wearer $100, although she was her own needle-woman.

The long cloaks with a cape in front, or else a sort of Chinese wrap with square sleeves, are exhibited at all the best houses, but will not be worn until mid-winter. Fur borders, especially those of black marten, are used in such cloaks. Seal-skin sacques will rival these cloaks as midwinter wraps.

New waterproof cloaks are of lighter blue English cloth, dark plum-color, navy-blue, and black. They retain the shapes of which we furnish cut paper patterns, and have long cords and tassels on the hoods. A novelty this season is a long circular of checked black and white silk, lined throughout with very thin glazed India rubber to make it waterproof. The silk is not injured by water, and the whole garment is very light, and almost inodorous.—[Harper's Bazar.

A VIGILANT WIFE.

[Max Adeler.]

"Pitman's woodpile has suffered a good deal lately from the ravages of thieves, so the old gentleman, the other day, loaded his gun with coarse salt, and expressed his determination to bombard the first man who should be observed to haunt the timber. On Wednesday morning he had to attend court, and as he did not expect to reach home until late in the evening, Mrs. Pitman felt it her duty to keep an eye on the woodpile. But Pitman returned about dusk, and as he walked up the yard he thought he might as well carry in enough wood to last all night. He had just placed the fourth stick upon his arm when an explosion occurred, and the same instant he felt as if a million red hot darning needles were dancing up and down his legs. He had heard from Mrs. Pitman. He yelled with pain, and dropping the wood, most of it upon his toes, he fell to the ground. Just as he did so he saw Mrs. Pitman standing in the kitchen doorway with his firearm at "parade rest," and contemplating her victory and her victim with serenity. Pitman's first thought was that she had suddenly been animated by an insane but judicious desire to realize upon his life insurance policy. But when he screamed to her, she dropped her artillery and flew to the scene with expressions of alarm and grief at the discovery that she had perforated Pitman. She called the servant girl, and as they carried him into the house, she explained that she mistook him for a thief, and then she apologized. Pitman said it was all very well to apologize, but what good was that to a man with two quarts of salt and half a pound of gun-wads in his legs. Mrs. Pitman insisted that he oughtn't to mind a little salt, it would do him good. She urged that salt was better than anything else for preserving meat, and that his legs would probably be alive and well and prancing around the universe when the rest of him was dead and spoiled. That made him mad, and after splitting up his gun with the axe, he went to bed, and he hasn't spoken to Mrs. Pitman since; but he has hinted gloomily to the doctor that if a divorce can be had, he will obtain one."

FARM NOTES.

TO PRESERVE CIDER.

Prof. Horsford's recipe for arresting the fermentation of cider at any point is as follows: "Put the new cider into clean casks or barrels, and allow it to ferment from one to three weeks, according as the weather is cool or warm. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to every gallon of cider ¾ lb. of white sugar, and let the whole ferment again until it possess nearly the brisk pleasant taste which it is desirable should be permanent. Pour out a quart of the cider and mix with it 1-4 oz. of sulphite of lime for every gallon the cask contains. Stir it until it is thoroughly mixed, and pour the emulsion into the liquid. Agitate the contents of the cask thoroughly for a few moments, then let it rest that the cider may settle. Fermentation will be arrested at once, and will not be resumed. It may be bottled in the course of a few weeks, or it may be allowed to remain in the case and used on draught. If bottled, it will become a sparkling cider of surpassing excellence."

FALL MANURING.

No matter how susceptible manure is to fermentation—no matter whether it is fresh, heated up strongly, well rotted or an old compost—if it is spread out thinly on the field, all fermentation is speedily checked, just as when a mass of lighted coals is scattered out over the ground, the glow ceases, the combustion declines, and even in the hottest summer day the fire is soon extinguished. If this spreading is done in the cool of autumn, and a gentle rain follows, all the elements of the manure that can suffer loss—the ammonia, potash, etc.—dissolve and sink into the soil. But they can not go far down unless we have manured a gravel bed or a sand pit. On land fit for a farmer to handle, whether a natural loam or a sand or clay, subdued to a proper texture, the descent of fertilizing matter is arrested, as already mentioned, by the beautiful chemistry of soil absorption, the slowly-descending water is filtered by the soil of nearly all it took from the manure, and the real feeding qualities of the top-dressing are distributed uniformly throughout the surface soil in a way no tillage can begin to imitate. Loss is reduced to its minimum, and the application is as perfect in style as in cost. If, on the contrary, the manure is spread out in hot weather, and lies exposed some days to dry winds, the ammonia it contains in the form of carbonate will be carried off into the atmosphere; but this loss is not so great as is often supposed. The quantity of volatile ammonia that can be got out of stable manure by this exposure is certainly no greater than exists in it, and the analyses of Voelcker, Wolff and myself show that it amounts to but two to six parts in ten thousand of fresh or well-rotted manure.—[Johnson.

POULTRY KEEPING.

Within the last twenty years the improvement in the breeds of poultry has been on the increase. Foreign importations have contributed largely to this and every importer of superior stock for breeding purposes, deserves the thanks of the country. With this improvement, has increased the demand for both poultry and eggs; and small farmers cannot do better than to turn their attention to poultry breeding. There is just as good a range for poultry on a farm of five or twenty acres as on one of one hundred acres.

In the neighborhood of a market town, or city, or within reach of such by railroad, the growing of poultry and eggs is very profitable, and the demand increases with the supply, so that there is no danger of over stocking the market. The time spent in attending to this is so small that it is not missed from other employment, but is rather a recreation.

A HOME-MADE HORSE POWER.

The Vermont Farmer gives a description of a horse power for churning, made by a Cornwall dairyman out of a worn out mowing machine. The churn used is a crank churn. Directions for using are as follows:

Take off one driving wheel, and in a place of churning fix upon firm timbers the mowing machine, with its remaining driving wheel uppermost. Upon this driving wheel a level about ten feet long is fastened with bolts; and to this lever the horse is attached, and as he walks in a circle around the machine, propels its gearing. The pole of the mowing machine, fastened by bolts to the same wheel that formerly gave the vibratory motion to the cutterbar, now extends horizontally along the ground, and on its end outside the circle of the horse's walk is placed a wheel upon which the rope belt runs, connecting with a similar pulley ou the end of the Sanborn churn. Hitch the horse to the lever, and the machine churns. Let us review this matter, because the matter is important, and see what changes are to be made: First, one drive-wheel off; second, tipped up on edge and braced so as to be firm; third, a lever bolted to the drive-wheel; fourth, a horizontal revolving bar, having on its end a pulley-wheel; fifth, a pulley-wheel on the churn; sixth, a rope-belt from one pulley to the other; seventh, all will see that the horizontal revolving bar over which the horse steps must be fastened near its end to keep it in place—a post or bed-piece firmly fixed can be adjusted; eighth, fasten your churn; ninth, watch your churn and take off your horse as soon as the butter begins to come.

VARIETIES.

IT is proposed in England to provide separate cars for the accommodation of ladies traveling alone.

A PETITION to wind up the affairs of the Emma Silver Mining Company is appointed to be heard in London on Nov. 6.

MISS Estelle Nathan, daughter of the murdered Benjamin Nathan, died at the family residence in New York last week.

THE BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING

A JOB OF THE RING.

THE SO-CALLED "MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN'S MEETING" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A SET UP JOB BY THE RING—OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS OF SALARY GRABBER NEGLEY'S CREW—THE GAG GAME PLAYED—VIOLENCE OFFERED A DEMOCRAT WHO ATTEMPTED TO SPEAK—A LASTING DISGRACE TO ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

[From Daily Post, Oct. 27.]

At the Academy of Music last evening a vast concourse assembled in obedience to the call for a meeting of our manufacturers and business men. The following was the call issued: "We, the undersigned, realizing the great importance of the national issues involved in the pending political canvass, and being profoundly impressed with the thought that the manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city are in peril, unite in inviting the manufacturers, parties desiring the improvement and unobstructed navigation of our rivers and all interested in any of the diversified forms of industry peculiar to this county, to meet at the Academy of Music, on Monday, October 26th, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of giving expression to our views and counseling for harmonious action." From the call many of our honest simple minded citizens were persuaded that the meeting, although politics would enter in somewhat, would be conducted in a manner that would prove beneficial to the manufacturing and mercantile interests of our city. The outrageous proceedings of the Radicals who impudently assumed charge of the meeting however, and the gag games played and the violence offered to Democratic representatives of the business interests of the city were totally unexpected. At this meeting was enacted the grossest outrage ever committed on a citizen of Allegheny; that of prohibiting one from a voice in a meeting which had been called to aid the interests, and for the welfare of every citizen. The audience, which was perhaps the largest ever assembled in the Academy, was composed of Democrats as well as Radicals, and Democrats who are as closely identified with the manufactories of our great city as any of the Radicals present.

The meeting was called to order shortly before eight o'clock by calling Mr. James I. Bennett to the chair. After the remarks of the Chairman, a lot of vice-presidents, all Republicans, were elected.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. B. F. Jones, M. W. Beltzhoover, A. E. W. Painter, C. B. Herron, Simpson Horner, T. B. Atterbury and H. W. Oliver, Jr., Chairman.

The committee then retired and the band struck up a tune, after which the members of the press were, on motion, chosen Secretaries.

THE RIVER INTERESTS.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Jno. F. Dravo to the audience. The gentleman said he had been asked to speak to the meeting this evening on the river interests, and he was greatly surprised to find such a rousing river meeting. He was not aware before that so many persons were interested in the Ohio river. The speaker then told that most great cities were located upon extensive water courses. True, he said, the railroads were possessed of many advantages to cities which they connected in affording opportunity for transportation. Our own city derived many advantages from the railroads, but these lines of transportation were not sufficient for extensive manufactories. The river channels must be kept open in order to impart a healthy influence to our city factories. Owing to the heavy tonnage of Pittsburgh's products, the railroad lines could not well accommodate her manufacturers, and if our channel ways are blocked up the interests of the city will suffer. The gentlemen then proceeded to speak of the influence of legislation upon these two great means of transportation, and finally began

ADVOCATING NEGLEY'S CLAIMS

for Congress. When the name of the Radical office seeker was mentioned the audience broke out in applause, hisses and groans.

The speaker continued extolling Negley, and while telling of his only commendable action during his entire political course one enthusiastic Democrat asked, "How about the salary grab?" (Applause.) Vociferous cries of "Hopkins, Hopkins," interrupted the speaker, when the chairman demanded that the friends of the Democratic candidate would not interrupt Mr. Dravo while speaking of General Negley.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

A Manufacturer—I signed the call for the meeting, and was not aware it was called in the interest of Negley. (Applause.)

The speaker continued his harangue, eliciting forth applause and hisses, until he was again interrupted by loud cries of

"HOW ABOUT THE SALARY GRAB,"

"how about the salary grab!" These questions completely puzzled him, and he was without a reply.

At the close of Dravo's speech the band played another tune, at the close of which loud cries of "Hopkins, Vannote, Hopkins," were heard.

The chairman stated that he was almost unable to hear the names mentioned, but he thought he heard that of Mr. Vannote. It is scarcely necessary to add that the majority of those present more distinctly heard the name of Mr. Hopkins.

WHAT BROTHER VANNOTE KNOWS ABOUT THE RIVER INTERESTS.

Mr. Vannote was then introduced and commenced his speech by referring to the "leniency" with which the Radical press of the city had treated Mr. Hopkins. Scarcely an unkind word had been uttered against the Democratic nominee, he said, and from that fact he claimed the friends of Mr. Hopkins should not interrupt the meeting. He did not suggest, however, that the Radicals had not opportunity to say an "unkind word" against the Democratic nominee, nor that his record, both public and private, would not admit of anything being said to his discredit. The speaker spoke at length upon the course of the Republican party, the necessity of considering the manufacturing interests of the city, and then referred to the late Democratic Convention in this city, charging that party with making no exertion to protect American industry. He also referred to Mr. Hopkins, admitting that he was in favor of the tariff, but claiming that he in that degree adopted Republican principles and stood upon the Republican platform.

WANTED TO HEAR ABOUT THE TAXES

A Voice—Oh, tell us something about honesty and the reason of our high taxes.

The speaker continued, speaking of the great advantages which he claimed had been derived by our nation from Republican rule, when a voice was heard "yes we have a splendid example of Republican rule in the hard times." Mr. Vannote continued, urging upon the voters from the Twenty-third district to support Col. Bayne, and closed with complimentary remarks to the Republican party.

COULDN'T GET A WORD IN EDGE WAYS.

After more music Col. Richard Realf, of the Commercial, appeared upon the stage with hat in one hand and a cane in the other. His appearance was greeted by hisses and groans that were so loud that he could nor be heard. He remained silent for some moments, when a partial quiet was finally had. Mr. Realf then proceeded but was disturbed by cries of "what do you know about the Ohio river."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After Col. Realf's remarks the band played another tune, when Mr. Oliver, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read a long list of preambles and resolutions. The preambles lauded the course of the Republican and arraigned that of the Democratic party, and bore a striking resemblance to the speech gotten off by Vannote. There were three resolutions. The first endorsed salary grabber Negley for Congress in the Twenty-second District; the second endorsed "flugisticationist" Bayne in the Twenty-third Congressional District, and the third endorsed salary grabber Negley and "flugisticationist" Bayne in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts.

A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BUT NOT RECEIVED.

When the resolution had been read, Mr. W. A. Taylor arose with the desire to submit a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That not only do the interests of our iron, steel and glass manufacturers and coal producers, deserve the fostering care of the Government, and demand the unobstructed navigation of our rivers as a means of cheap transportation; but that our plundered tax-payers, merchants, property owners and poorly paid laboring men should be protected against the rapacity of Rings that have doubled and trebled their taxes and paralyzed business, and that all men who have been directly or indirectly concerned in the imposition of these outrageous burdens, should be repudiated at the polls next Tuesday.

The Radical portion of the audience set up such a howling and yelling that it was impossible for him to be heard, and the Chairman refused to receive the substitute. After continued hooting better order was had, and Mr. Oliver moved that the resolutions submitted by the committee be adopted. The chair took the vote on the affirmative, and neglecting to put the negative, the Democrats with one accord broke out in a thundering "no" which rang through the hall for some minutes.

A SAMPLE OF RADICAL OUTRAGES.

The loud calls for A. G. Cochran to address the meeting had been so often repeated that the gentleman finally concluded to speak, and proceeded to the stage for that purpose. Immediately upon his reaching the stage the foot lights were extinguished and a crowd rushed at him in the most violent manner. They threatened to use violence if he attempted to speak, and forced him away from the front of the stage. This caused great excitement and numbers excitedly rushed upon the stage. Mr. Cochran then retired, and in order to get the excited audience out of the building, the lights were extinguished. The greater part of the audience on emerging from the hall, assembled immediately opposite, and Mr. Cochran, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, mounted a store good box and delivered the following address:

MR. COCHRAN'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Allegheny county has always been celebrated for guaranteeing to her most humble citizen, freedom of speech. This is one of the fundamental principles of our government, but it has been outrageously disregarded to-night. [Applause.]

The meeting which we have just left was called in order that the river and busigess interests of this community might be discussed. [Cries, "That's so."] Most of the manufacturers and substantial men who signed the call, signed it believing that it was for the purpose indicated. The meeting was composed o ithe friends of tariff, whether Democrats or Republicans. I as a Democrat, a friend and advocate of protective tariff, attended this meeting, feeling satisfied from the names of the men attached to the call, that all would be harmony and good feeling. Speakers were called upon and addressed the meeting; resolutions were read, when an almost unanimous call from those present induced me to go upon the stage. It had been asserted that I was in favor of free trade, and I desire to stamp the assertion as untrue and place myself fairly before the manufacturers and business men of my district as one in whose hands their interests would be safe. (Applause.) No sooner then had I set my foot upon the stage than with cursing and attempted insolence I was thrust therefrom. Neither was I permitted to open my mouth to the meeting.

My fellow-citizens, this is the last dispairing effort of the most corrupt ring that ever disgraced the soil of Allegheny county to retain the power which they have so long possessed and shamelessly abused. (Applause.)

If they were speaking the truth and fairly and honestly advocating the interests of this community, why did they fear a reply from me. All of the members of the ring were present and of those who crowded upon the stage some were guilty of the most brutal profanity and an attempt at violence. This is the first time within my knowledge when so flagrant an outrage upon liberty and the commonest decency was thus perpetrated in this county, and I appeal to you my fellow-citizens to rebuke these men at the ballot-box in November. [Applause and cries "we will."] If you had any doubt before as to your duty in the case, that doubt should be forever settled. I now assert before this great assembly that I am and have always been in favor of a Protective Tariff. If they would not allow me to protect myself in the meeting I can do so here. I deny that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is now, or ever has been, in favor of free trade, and I challenge any one to show a plank in a platform emanating from a Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania in favor of free trade. (Applause.) This is no time or place, my fellow citizens, to discuss the issues presented to the people. What I beg of you in view of the unwarranted outrage that has been perpetrated to-night is to give a death blow in November to a ring which is the synonym of infamy and disgrace to this community.

Mr. Cochran's ale his hearers good night when three times three were given with a will.

Mr. James Irvin, Assistant Chairman of the Democratic Committee, announced that the Democracy would hold a mass meeting at the corner of Fulton and Webster streets on Thursday evening, when Jas. H. Hopkins would make an address.

The meeting then adjourned, the large mass of people returning quietly to their homes.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874

MILES HUMPHRIES and Wainwright were the most pertinacious members in passing the infamous personal tax bill gotten up for the benefit of the Ring in this city.

PROF. MEHARD of Westminister College and chairman of the Lawrence County Republican Committee declares openly that he will not support Wallace for Congress.

TAX-PAYERS, if you are delighted with Ring management which within a very few years has increased your city debt from *two* to *twelve* millions of dollars, vote for the Ring nominees.

THE "rebel archives" cost $75,000 and are not paying any interest this campaign. Why not put them into use against Hopkins and Cochran? Are there no rebel flags to be displayed?

WHENEVER a Ringster talks about "protecting" you, show him your tax receipt, which has eaten up all your hard earnings and deprived your wife and children of the comforts you had intended for them.

THERE will be no Democratic candidate for Senator in the District composed of Indiana and Jefferson,—the contest is between Porter and Winslow one of whom must stay at home to keep Harry White company.

THE Dispatch wants to know how we like Hopkins' letter on the tariff. In the language of the psalmist, we like it, in fact we dote upon it. The only other point to settle is, how does Negley like it?

FIRST it was, "The President and Mrs. Grant," then, "The General of the Army and Mrs. Sherman," and now "Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. F. D. Grant." "The President's Footman," and "Mrs. President's chambermaid" are now in order.

WE call particular attention to the card of "A Republican" in another column. It speaks the sentiments of the honest anti-Ring Republicans of this city and county. After the election there will be no one left to mourn for Mackey.

IF Mr. Purviance has allowed himself to made a tool of in the interest of the Democratic party as the Commercial charges, it can rest assured that all its wails cannot induce him to become a tool of the Ring and assist that journal in continuing its thieving friends in office.

THE chairman of the Republican committee of Lawrence county, says Wallace cannot get over nine hundred majority in that county, and the most careful canvassers place it a little lower. Unless Wallace gets two thousand majority in his own county. Miller, will beat him handsomely.

AN evening journal announces that Dr. Wallace candidate for Congress from the Lawrence district is willing to bet he will be elected by twenty-five hundred majority. He can be accommodated with a bet of twenty-five hundred dollars on that majority by calling at this office.

PRINCE FRED GRANT and his bride are going to Europe, after doing the United States, and like the old man he will draw his Lieutenant Colonel's pay with frightful regularity. No wonder our debt and taxes are so burdensome on the people, but sprigs of royalty must live in luxury, you know.

THERE are four things that the Gazette dares not open its mouth about. 1. The outrageous tax burdens imposed upon the people. 2. The further increase of taxation that is contemplated. 3. The Ring scheme to seize the insurance capital of the State. 4. The opposition of the Ring candidates for the Legislature to constitutional reform.

GRANT'S majority in Allegheny county was 10.816, Mackey's majority was 3,421. The whole vote for Mackey; in the county was 12,012, whilst the Democratic vote for the year preceding, 1872, for Buckalew was 16,400, which proves that if the Democratic vote is fully polled the entire ticket will be elected. Mackey is not as strong as when he ran for State Treasurer.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN, the Administration Senator from West Virginia will soon be laid in his little bed, the Legislature elect being largely Democratic. How the cut off of West Virginia from the "Old Dominion" has turned to plague the rascals that perpetrated it, is easily summed up. The Democrats now have every representative to Congress and one Senator; and will soon elect the other Senator. Radicalism is as dead in West Virginia as in Georgia or Kentucky.

MR. QUAY having been sent for arrived at Beaver on Wednesday, to heal the breach. Among other reports he has taken pains to circulate, is one affecting the Democratic candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Jos. Graff. We are informed that Mr. Quay says Mr. Graff promised in the event of his election to vote for the Ring candidate for U. S. Senator. This is not true, in whole or in part, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth is challenged to produce the proof. As the boys say, this is too thin to wash.

TO INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

While the member of a political party feels bound to take some part in every election, and even if lukewarm in particular contingencies, is not allowed by his fellow-partisans to stand aloof from any contest, the independent voter is very differently situated. He generally looks upon the men and measures of all parties with indifference. and is seldom moved to take political contests to heart, unless he is influenced by anxiety to serve a personal friend.

It is certainly not a reproach to any man that he has no taste for party squabbles. Some, to be sure, looking only to the unworthy conduct of petty factional leaders, entertain a contempt for the whole army of office-holders and office-hunters, and openly scorn to take any part in governmental business. While others are so absorbed in their respective pursuits that they think they have no time, even if they had the taste, to look into public affairs.

But there are times when voters the most indifferent to party complications cannot be excused from participation in political disputes. There are times when the insolence of long successful demagogues, and the pervading presence of official corruption are no longer to be endured. Such a period is now upon us—and especially here in this county and city must the startling sense of this fact come right through men's business to their bosoms.

The non-partisan voter has debts and taxes to pay and a living to make just as certainly as has the most decided Democrat or Radical in the land. And ask him whether the last twelve months of panic have not affected him somewhat unfavorably in his business occupations? Has he paid any attention to the increase of officials and of the amounts of their salaries? Has he paid any attention to the abstraction of the Water Bonds in this city and their perversion to the use of a rotten banking corporation?

Has he looked at his tax bills lately? Has he noticed the resistance before the courts to the scandalous tax levies that have been made? To mention one prominet case,—has he not seen the venerable James Kelly, a most charitable and public spirited citizens, come into court and make solemn affidavit that the rental of certain property of his "would not pay the taxes levied upon it," and that of course "the confiscation of the property would only be a matter of time?"

Does not the independent voter know that the members of the last Congress voted themselves double pay for their services and that one of the said members (Negley) is now a candidate for re-election?

All these things the independent voter must know, and he must suffer like the rest, however he may despise party politics, and however he may loathe and contemn the filthy devices of the demagogues of the gutter.

Now is it not time that the non-partisan should do something for himself—for his own pocket—for his own family—and last, but not least, for his own country? Let him look about him and he cannot fail to see that all our woes were brought about by the Radical party—no other party has or has had any power in this city or county; and he knows that they are now asking far a new lease of power—they all want to be continued in place. Will he gratify them by voting against every thing that is good, and honest and desirable, in public affairs? Their hands are uplifted to destroy him! will he vote against himself—will he commit hari-kari at their bidding? We submit these questions for the calm consideration of the independent voter.

We are not unaware of the fact that a great many voters who call themselves independent of all parties—who look with pronounced contempt upon all partisans; who would not put their free condition into the circumscription confine, are always found voting with the party that is considered the strongest at that time—they frequently are to be found shouting with the longest faction. To these we would give the solemn assurance that the sins of the Radicalism will surely bring it to a total defeat. There is no mistake about it. If the tyranny of Radical office-holders—and the panic—and the overpowering burdens of taxation they have put upon us all, does not convince the impartial votes that they ought to be put out of office, we do not know what will. Let him learn from the elections of this year that the Radicals will be overwhelmingly defeated from this time forth. And if he seeks only for the strongest side he must vote the Democratic ticket!

NEGLEY'S LATEST DODGE TO OBTAIN VOTES.

Negley is devoting part of his grab to printing a circular and driving around the country to distribute it.

The paper purports to be the preamble and resolutions of a Workmen's Committee of Washington, D. C., returning thanks to *one hundred and thirty-three members* of the House and which include the names of Negley and Ben Butler, also Hiester Clymer and other Democrats. Of course Negley's name is the only one on the list set in CAPS.

It is without doubt one of the thinnest dodges ever attempted. Could he not get the workmen at home to endorse him that he must go to Washington city?

But this is a way he has of electioneering. He declines to meet his opponent on the stump and discuss the tariff and other questions, and still holds to his position, that he did right in voting for and pocketing the salary steal. If we are not greatly mistaken the outraged and plundered tax-payers at his home, will attend to his case on the 3rd of November next.

NOW AND THEN.

In 1840, the Democrats were defeated because times were hard, and the whigs promised to abolish "hard times" and to furnish every body who would vote with them "two dollars a day and roast-beef!"

Then, of course the Democrats could not control the Currency from Washington, for the paper-money was issued by the State Banks. And they could not make any alteration in the Tariff, for Clay's compromise was then in force. So, if the times could have been bettered through the Tariff or the Currency, the party in power could effect nothing.

In 1857 a paper-money panic occurred; and as in 1840 the paper money was issued by the States—and the Federal government could give no relief.

But in 1840 and in 1860 the Democrats were defeated because they could not mend—and they certainly did not make—the "hard times."

And now comes the turn of Radicals—"hard times" are upon us which THEY DID MAKE, or did not prevent, with all the means in their hands to do it.

If the panic and hard times are produced by the want of a higher tariff, why did not the Radicals, who have had two-thirds of the Congress for twelve years, give it to us? Why?

If the hard times come from the lavish expenditures of public money and our enormous public debt, why did their Congress spend and steal and vote away so much money?

If the financial distress we are laboring under is owing to mismanagement of the currency, why, who managed it but Grant and his majority in Congress?

If then—as will surely happen—the Radicals shall be overthrown, they will suffer most righteously. For having all the means of the nation to protect and to promote prosperity in the country in their hands they have let its prosperity be destroyed. No man who has suffered from the panic and from high taxes—and who has not? can vote the Radical ticket this fall.

If, as is most true, the Democrats suffered innocently in 1840 and 1860, how can the Radicals expect to escape defeat in 1874, when they are wholly responsible for our present ills, and as guilty of their country's ruin as a party can possibly be?

SHALL FRAUD BE TOLERATED LONGER?

In view of the attempts of the State Ring to stuff the ballot-box in Philadelphia at the coming election, this becomes an important question to every individual voter in the State. Such an infamous and systematic plan as that adopted by the Ring managers to disfranchise the people of the whole State by corrupting and polluting the ballot-box in a single city, was never before unearthed and spread before the gaze of honest men to astound and disgust them.

On Tuesday last a portion of this scheme of villainy was ventilated before Judges Ludlow and Finletter of the Common Pleas Court. The former struck off 662 fraudulent names from the registry lists and the latter 474, making a total of 1,136 names in one sitting of the two branches of the Court. In the Thirteenth division of the Nineteenth ward alone 178 names were shown to be "myths," and stricken off by order of the Court. Many of these names were assessed at imaginary houses in open lots where there was not a building within hundreds of feet. The fraud was so apparent in nine out of ten of the names acted upon Tuesday, that the Court did not hesitate one moment in ordering their removal from the polling lists. Wednesday the work was continued, as a large number of precincts were ready for presentation to the Court by the Democratic Supervisors. In the Nineteenth ward there has been more than 2,000 fraudulent names placed upon the lists.

These things are not matters of imagination, but facts verified before the Courts, and yet the men who have deliberately conspired to destroy the elective franchise, are permitted to run at large, and parade their assumed honesty before the people soliciting votes, instead of being sent to the Penitentiary where they belong. The New Age, Independent, in speaking of this matter says:

For years the elections of this city have been carried by "Ring" arts and appliances. Illegal votes have been placed in the ballot-boxes by thousands, and false counts returned as true ones. The new Constitution made the latter process too dangerous for general use, and then the "Ring" resorted to the practice of putting mythical names on the registry lists to be used by personations at the polls. When this trick was discovered and pointed out "Ring" organs denied the charge, and declared that the whole matter only amounted to a few mistakes which would occur in assessing a large city. But the Democratic Supervisors, assisted by fair men of other parties; examined into the matter and became convinced from actual knowledge that there were more than eleven thousand false names upon the polling lists of the city. At that point the Court of Common Pleas was appealed too for relief, and an investigation of the subject has been going on in that body for a fortnight. During that time most astonishing disclosures have been made in relation to "Ring" attacks upon the registry lists, and vast numbers of names stricken from the roll of voters. At one time five hundred names were ordered to be removed. At another over one thousand. Each day lists of "myths" are presented to the Judge, and by them condemned as false and fraudulent. So glaring and apparent are most of the cases, that even the "Ring" managers dare not defend them, or offer an excuse for the manner in which they were placed upon the list of voters in this city.

We call the attention of honest Republicans to these astounding disclosures—to this attempt to disfranchise 400,000 voters by fraud. Can they vote for men who are either directly or indirectly concerned in this infamous business? It is certainly impossible for them to do so. Can they wish to win a victory at the expense of the elective franchise? Members of the very Ring who conceived this scheme and sought to put it in operation, are now in Western Pennsylvania—in Allegheny county, engaged in the "noble" work of whipping honest Republicans into the apport of the Ring candidates, all of whom are morally committed to this attempt at corrupting the ballot-box.

Will they forego their manhood, and allow themselves to be whipped into the support of the Ring, or will they spurn the Ring and its tools from their presence? The Ring organs all over the State keep silent as to these startling revelations in Philadelphia, and there are papers here in Pittsburgh who hope to see this fraud carried out and the people of the whole State disfranchised thereby. The Ring in every part of the State, and notably here in Allegheny county, are engaged in the attempt to poll 11,000 false and fraudulent votes in Philadelphia, thereby defeating the will of the people and continuing the Ring in power.

After the exposure of this scheme, the people of the State ought to go into Philadelphia with 300,000 majority against the Ring, and stay there till every member and tool of the Ring is safely lodged in the Penitentiary and honest men are once more given a chance to be heard. Why have not the Commercial, Gazette or Dispatch one word to say on this subject which is of the supremest importance to each and every voter in the Commonwealth? Are they aiders and abettors of the scheme to disfranchise the voters of Allegheny county? If they are not, let them purge themselves of the general and just suspicion, by coming out on the side of an honest election and the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box. If they longer continue to keep silence, when the very State itself is threatened, then the people will decide that they are in league with the Ring, in this, the most infamous attempt at fraud that is recorded in modern history.

And now a word to these men who are attempting to disfranchise the State. They may succeed, but the people have submitted for the last time to the stuffed ballot-boxes of Philadelphia, upheld by Ring judges. Another attempt will unchain the tiger and loose the spirit of revolution. A clique of scoundrels with their midnight machinations and gangs of personators and repeaters shall no longer rule and ruin Pennsylvania. If the majority of the people cannot secure honest government with honest ballots in their hands, then with arms in the place of ballots they will compel it.

THE RING TICKET.

We do not believe that the masses of the Republican party had anything to do with nominating the ticket for which they are required to vote, and shall not believe it until the result of the election on the 3d of November is ascertained. If the Ring ticket shall succeed, then of course we shall have to believe that the Republican party is pleased and satisfied.

If the Republicans want Grant for a third term they will vote the Ring ticket.

If they approve the salary grab they will vote for Negley.

If they want I. Donley Cameron or R. W. Mackey for United States Senator they will vote for the Ring Senators and Representatives.

If they prefer Bayne, a presumptuous Ringster for a Congressman to Sam'l. A. Purviance, one of the best and purest men they have, they will vote for Bayne. Of course Democrats will vote for Cochran.

If those of them who live in this city are satisfied with the monstrous taxes they are paying—which are threatened to be increased next year, they will support the Ring Ticket.

If those of them who live in Allegheny city wish to have their own taxes raised to the point they have reached in this city, they will vote the Ring ticket.

We cannot believe that honest Republicans will vote the Ring ticket with these consequences staring them in the face.

THE WATER SWINDLE.

We clip the following paragraphs from the extended summary in the Dispatch of the present condition of the Water Works:

Account now is about as follows:

Total amount of the bonds issued	$4,500,000 00
Due from J. B. Hill & Co	26,000 00
Due from Nation Trust Co	344,484 00

Between the money received for bonds, the amount expended, and the balance in Treasury, July 16, 1874, there is a deficit of $165,668, which remains to be accounted for. At the date mentioned the balance in treasury was $674,646.14, of which about three hundred thousand dollars have since been expended, and now there remains but about $375,000 as a balance.

Mr. Kennedy's original estimate for Brilliant Hill, if it had been completed, was $164,000, yet up to the present time that abandoned ditch has cost the people of Pittsburgh the enormous sum of $230,000, in accordance with Mr. Kennedy's final estimate.

The men who brought this condition of affairs about are now pleading with honest taxpayers to elect the Ring ticket.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

A few years ago before the Ring obtained possession of the Philadelphia its city debt was $19,000,000, it is now over $30,000,000 and increasing at the rate of $2,000,000 annually with projected public improvements which will cost $20,000,000 more. The rate of taxation is now 2.20 upon a high cash valuation, and next year must be increased to 3.25 to make up the annual deficiency. A few years ago this city had a debt of two and a half millions; it is now twelve millions and steadily increasing. The rate of taxation is 1.50 on an extravagantly high valuation, and next year the chairman of the Finance Committee says it must be double to save deficiencies. Will our tax payers sit down quietly and vote for the continued existence of a Ring which imposes such burdens upon the people?

THE STATE CANVASS.

In addition to the State officers to be elected, twenty-seven Congressmen are to be chosen at the coming election on the 3rd of November. Since the last election for Congressmen the State has been redistricted and the strength of the two parties has never been tested in a Congressional fight as they now stand. Below we give a table, representing the party majorities at the election for Governor in 1872 and State Treasurer in 1873. Except in three or four districts where wards and counties have been divided, the majorities are exactly given—in the others approximately.

Democrat.	D. maj. 1872	1873	Republican.	R. maj. 1872	1873
			I DISTRICT.		
T. B. Florence			C. Freeman	5225	6879
			II DISTRICT.		
Benjamin Rush			Chas. O'Neill	4508	4728
			III DISTRICT.		
S. J. Randall	1423		D. F. Houston	292	
			IV DISTRICT.		
M. V. McGrath			W. D. Kelly	7131	5668
			V DISTRICT.		
John Robbins			A. C. Harmer	4024	7350
			L. Myers, Ind. Rep.		
			VI DISTRICT.		
W. D Hartman			W Townsend	4577	3588
			VII DISTRICT.		
E. L. Acker	199	412	S. Woods		
			VIII DISTRICT.		
Heister Clymer	7049	4108	C. B. McKnight		
			IX DISTRICT.		
Wm. Patton			A. H. Smith	4710	
			X DISTRICT.		
Wm. Mutchler			J. S. Briery	4391	2674
			XI DISTRICT.		
F. D. Collins			Charles Albright	3341	2219
			XII DISTRICT.		
H. B. Wright	1602	1180	W. W. Ketcham		
			XIII DISTRICT.		
James Reilly	326	1109	Thos. Garretson. W. M. Randall, Ind. Dem.		
			XIV DISTRICT.		
Wm. Breslin			J. B. Packer	3769	2853
			XV DISTRICT.		
J. Powell			B. Laporte	2789	1642
			XVI DISTRICT.		
H. W. Earley			Sobeski Ross	3038	1595
			XVII DISTRICT.		
John Rielly			S. S. Blair	1924	627
			XVIII DISTRICT.		
W. S. Stenger			S. L. Wistere	1796	472
			XIX DISTRICT.		
Levi Maish			H. S. McNair	2611	2495
			XX DISTRICT.		
L. A. Mackey	3769	3142	John Taylor		
			XXI DISTRICT.		
Jacob Turney	2326	2459	A. Stewart		
			XXII DISTRICT.		
J. H. Hopkins			J. S. Negley	4600	1500
			Thomas Howard, Ind. Rep.		
			XXIII DISTRICT.		
A. G. Cochran			T. M. Bayne	4681	1021
			S. A. Purviance, Ind. Rep.		
			XXIV DISTRICT.		
G. W. Miller			J. W. Wallace	2889	1342
			XXV DISTRICT.		
G. A. Jenks			Harry White	2373	2752
			XXVI DISTRICT.		
J. Sheakley			J. G. White	2078	1175
			XXVII DISTRICT.		
A. G. Egbert			C. B. Curtis	3995	993
Total Dem. maj.	9024	9709			
Total Rep. maj.				75320	51335
Dem. gain, 1873.		355			
Rep. loss, 1873					23985

This shows that seven districts, namely the Third, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twentieth and Twenty-first had clear Democratic majorities in 1873, and are therefore to be set down as certainly Democratic at the coming election. Of the twenty districts that were Republican in 1873, nine, namely, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh are close, having less than two thousand Republican majority, and are doubtful, the Democracy having the advantage, with a chance of carrying them all and certainly not less than six of them. The Twenty-fifth District, Harry White's is, conceded to the Democracy, making the prospective gain that is highly probable to accrue to the Democracy seven, with a fair chance for ten. The Fifth District is in doubt, while none but the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth can be counted as absolutely certain for the Republican. The situation stands about as follows:

Certainly Democratic.....Eight Districts.
Certainly Republican.....Eight Districts.
Doubtful, with Democratic chances.....Nine Districts.
Doubtful, with Republican chances.....Two Districts.

Giving the Democrats their eight certain Districts and six of the doubtful ones, the next Pennsylvania delegation in Congress will stand:

Democrats.....14.
Republicans.....13.

We do not think that the delegation will vary two either way from the above, with the most favorable chances for the Democracy. If the anti-Ring Democrats and Republicans of Philadelphia succeed in preventing Ring frauds, not one of the Philadelphia Districts are absolutely certain for the Republicans, so that it need not be a matter of surprise if the delegation stands 20 Democrats to 7 Republicans. Hard work and the prevention of Ring frauds are all that is necessary to accomplish it.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Already the Ring managers begin to shake in their boots, for fear of the result in the Twenty-sixth District. The Commercial appeals to the friends to take off their coats and roll up their sleeves. Hon. Jacob Sheakley, the Democratic candidate is not only a man of the most marked ability and the highest character, but of great personal popularity and the progress that he is making over J. G. White, his opponent, has filled the Ring managers with the most unbounded alarm.

But let the Democrats and anti-Ring Republicans go straight along at the grand work at which they are engaged, and the result will be all that could be desired. The only way to get rid of the Ring is to put down its representatives whenever and wherever they come up for office, whether the office be small or great. Each office, local, State or national occupied by a Ringster give the Ring a foot hold. Let the people of the Twenty-sixth District look at the matter in this way and elect Mr. Sheakley over his Ring competitor by a triumphant majority. By so doing it will not take long to utterly obliterate the Ring.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats of Chester and Delaware counties, this State, have nominated Dr. J. L. Forwood, of Delaware, for Congress.

THE St. Louis Globe thinks that the Democrats in 1875 will have to choose between Samuel J. Tilden and George H. Pendleton for a candidate for President.

THE Third Ward colored Democratic Club were out in full force last night, and paraded the different streets. We are indebted to them for their delightful serenade.—N. O. Bulletin 20th.

THE Hon. John Quincy Adams declines the Democratic nomination for Senator in the IId District of Norfolk County, Mass., giving as his reason the preposterous length of the legislative sessions.

IF William Allen should desire to succeed Grant in the Presidency, we rather think that the people of this country will say: "Rise up, William Allen, and go to Washington and drive out the thieves."—Ohio Eagle.

"ONE great difference between Gen. Washington and Gen. Grant," said a very near female relation of the latter, "will be that Gen. Washington was elected President only twice, while Gen. Grant was elected three times."—N. Y. Sun.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS has hauled in his horns on the "outrage question." He declares that he is still getting a good many Southern letters, but that they all tell the same story, and he sees no necessity for their publication.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, one of the staunchest Republican journals in Ohio frankly says: "The Republican party has done things that it ought not to have done, and left undone things that it ought to have done, is a proposition too plain to be questioned."

CONGRESSMAN COBB of Kansas, who is a candidate for re-election on the Grant ticket, has been boasting of his war record. On investigation, it appears that he served with fidelity and heroism as brigade commissary on the Mississippi and at Mobile, and made $19,000.

ADVICES from the South from special correspondents of leading Northern papers continue to dispel the stories of the carpet-baggers as to alleged outrages. Even at this time there is hardly enough left of them to furnish a political cry to carry an election in the most obscure village in Massachusetts.

THE most astonishing thing in the late election is the defeat of Hon. Hezekiah S. Bundy for Congress in the 11th district. Bundy was backed by about 3,000 Republican majority, and yet Vance, his Democratic opponent, is elected by a majority of 1,900. Verily, "lightning strikes the underbrush" sometimes.—New Lexington, (Ohio,) Tribune, Rep.

THE South Bend, Indiana, congressional district, the home of the "Christian" Statesman" Colfax, went Democratic for the first time at the recent election; whilst Mr. Morton's county (Marion), Mr. Colfax's (St. Joseph), Lieutenant-Governor Sexton's (Rush), and Mr. Cumback's (Decatur) have gone likewise for the first time since the formation of the Republican party.

THE Republicans fail to understand how it is that their outrage-howl has this year evoked no popular response or sympathy. The reason is, however, very plain. The extravagance, fraud, and corruption of the Republican party—its Credit Mobilier, its salary-grabs, its insidious attacks upon the press, its Jayne frauds, its Sanborn extortions—cry out so loudly in its condemnation as to drown the shrieks of the "bloody-shirt."—Detroit Free Press.

HERE is about the meanest specimen of an Administration lie which has found its way into print lately: "The unreconciled rebels ran up their old Confederate flags down South when they heard from Ohio. That's the way it works." It appears in the Bangor Whig and Courier, a journal which is making the most frantic efforts to convince the Republicans in the Maine Legislature that their highest act of patriotism will be to allow themselves to be driven into a party caucus and there pledged to vote for Senator Hamlin's re-election.

WEST VIRGINIA, electing Congressmen and a Legislature, Oct. 13, rolls up about 15,000 Democratic majority. Grant's majority, in 1872, was 2,864. The result by districts is as follows:

	In 1874.	In 1872.
1. Benj. Wilson, Dem.,	103 maj.	Grant 2,685 maj.
2. Chas. J. Faulkner, Dem.,	6,500 maj.	Grant, 1,978 maj.
3 Frank Hereford. Dem.,	8,000 maj.	Grey, 1,784 maj.

The Legislature elect of West Virginia, is almost unanimously Democratic, and it is said that Henry S. Walker, of Wheeling, will be the next Unfted States Senator, vice Boreman, Republican.

THE Des Moines Register (Republican) says of L. L. Ainsworth, the Democratic Congressman-elect of Iowa:

Mr. Ainsworth is a man of ability, and of very decided ability. When a member of the Lower House of the Iowa Legislature there was no man who was able to play with him for amusement. He ranked among the leading members and controlling minds. He will not look out of place in Congress. He will be heard from; right or wrong. He will represent, too, a large constituency. Being the only Democrat from Iowa, he will, in a measure, represent the whole State as well as his own district.

GRANT'S Washington organ reads the N. Y. Times out of the Republican party for confessing that:

1. Its corruption is uncleansed;
2. Its Credit Mobilierists are unpunished or promoted;
3. Its salary grabbers made but half-hearted restitution;
4. Its Sanborn contracts were swindles;
5. Its cabinet officer was disgraced;
6. Its party machine is ridden by Ben Butler.
7. Its reconstruction has ruined the South;
8. Its outrage-mill is Attorney-General Williams cheating the North.
9. Its tolerance of a third term is ruin to Grant and his party.

BARNUM STILL LEADS.

The Wheeling Register gets off the following:

We have had two marriages in high life in the U. S. lately. One was "Col." Fred. Grant and "Mmlle" Honore of Chicago, and the other Charles M. Colton, ticket agent of Barnum's Hippodrome, and Miss Mary Walsh, equestrienne in the same establishment. The latter match was the highest of the two. The parties were married in a balloon a mile high.

THE RING THAT RULES US.

RUSSELL ERRETT.

There's sweet oleaginous Errett,
(He's really a man of small merit,)
He sets up the jobs
That fill the Ring's fobs,
And pries into things like a ferret.

R. W. MACKEY.

And then there's the sharp-visaged Mackey,
For old Simon he's long been a lackey,
He gathers the "swag"
That fills the Ring's bag,
And dispenses—does Treasurer Mackey.

SIMON CAMERON.

And there is old Simon the printer
Goes to Washington every winter,
Fat contracts he nabs,
And goes in for the grabs,
Does tricky old Simon the printer.

W. H. KEMBLE.

And there is the jolly wee Kemble,
A small rat he doth greatly resemble
With a cloth they call "sweat,"
He changed our gold debt
Into rags—and grew rich—did "wee Kemble."

QUAY AND RUTAN.

Then we have Messieurs Quay and Rutan,
And each is a likely young man;
Curses come down in torrents,
Since with Wallace of Lawrence,
They changed the whole Radical plan.

THE failure of the Freedman's Bank, caused by mismanagement and dishonesty, whereby certain members of the Washington Ring were permitted to filch the hard earnings of emancipated slaves, has had a healthy effect upon the colored people in some of the Southern States. In some parts of Georgia the negroes who had been swindled by the managers of the bankrupt concern deserted the Republican party, carrying their friends with them, and at the last election were to be seen marching up to the polls in company with their old masters and voting the straight Democratic ticket. It is a significant fact that in nearly all parts of the reconstructed States when the colored people wish for assistance or advice regarding their personal affairs, they apply to their old masters, instead of carpet-baggers, even in sections where the influence of politicians and the terrorism exercised by the black leagues which exist all through the South lead them to vote persistently for the robber governments.

THE DISPATCH ANSWERED.

SOME FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE—NEGLEY AMONG THE MISSING WHEN HIS VOTE WAS WANTED AGAINST THE JOINT RESOLUTION TO REPEAL THE DUTY UPON COAL—HOW THE TARIFF HAS BEEN REDUCED DURING NEGLEY'S SERVICE IN THE HOUSE—FIGURES WHICH DO NOT LIE?

Some few days ago the Dispatch appeared anxious to know how James H. Hopkins, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-second District stood on free trade. That gentleman replied that he would inform that journal if it would agree to publish a speech or a communication on the subject. The Dispatch assented and in its issue of Saturday appears the following:

GENTLEMEN: For your courtesy and kindness in permitting me to reach the thousands of readers of your paper I thank you sincerely and heartily. I will best show my appreciation of the favor by condensing what I have to say.

Pennsylvania was the place of my birth, Allegheny county has been the home of my choice. I grew up, and have lived, in the midst of her busy industries. Her growth and prosperity have been my pride and delight; to aid in promoting them has always been my ambition. In some of her enterprises I have a personal interest; all of them have my warmest sympathy. All that I possess is here, and is seriously affected by the general prosperity or depression in business. Thus, by education, association, conviction and self-interest, I am committed to every measure which will promote and protect home industry.

If any further declaration is needed, I accept and adopt as my creed, the tariff resolution of the late Republican Convention of this State.

I deny that Gen. Negley is more devoted to the interests of this constituency than I am. I deny that he will be any more sincere in his efforts to protect our manufacturing, mining and commercial enterprises than I will; and I deny that his services in that behalf would be any more effective than mine.

I read in the House journal of 1871 that on March 7, in General Negley's presence, Mr. Farnsworth gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution to repeal the duty upon coal. A few days afterwards the resolution was brought to a vote, and amongst those recorded as not voting is the name of James S. Negley. It would not be much to promise equal vigilance when notified of a danger threatening so many constituents.

I find by examining the Congressional proceedings that while General Negley has been in Congress the tariff has been greatly reduced upon the very articles in which all of this community are so deeply interested. I don't allege that General Negley voted for these reductions, but he did not prevent them from being made. A comparison of the present schedule of duties upon imports with the one in effect in 1859, will show how potential our Representative has been in protecting our great industries.

The tariff in 1859 was—

	Per ton.
On pig iron	$9 00
Iron, common bar size	33 60
Steel, worth over 11c	103 04
Bituminous coal	1 25
Anthracite "	40
Window glass, to 16x24	44 80
Glassware, pressed (per cent., ad val.)	35
" cut " " "	40

The tariff in 1874 is—

On pig iron	$6 30
Iron, common bar size	30 24
Steel, worth over 11c	92 74
Bituminous coal	75
Anthracite	free.
Window glass, 16x24	40 32
Glass-ware, pressed (per cent.)	31½
" cut, " "	35

This shows how damaging the national legislation has been since Gen. Moorhead was succeeded by Gen. Negley.

Messrs. Editors: I regard the good opinion of my neighbors as more to be desired than the gratification of personal ambition. I have regretted that any of them should have been led to think that I am hostile to their interests. Hence I am glad of this opportunity to assure them of my earnest sympathy and hearty co-operation in fostering the great industries which constitute the wealth and power and pride of our noble Commonwealth.

In publishing the note which I left in your office yesterday, your printer made me say I was "hostilely yours." I wrote "hastily yours," and wish to disclaim any belligerent feeling. On the contrary, I have to thank you for the uniformly, fair and gentlemanly manner in which you have treated me whenever I have been before the public.

Respectfully, yours,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22, 1874.

I KNEW A FACE.

I knew a face, though now I know it not;
'Tis gone but, not the love that linked it to my lot.
It used to smile on me, but now its smile
Ne'er lights my dreary soul, and my lone heart the while
Lives on its image. Once those sparkling eyes
Had e'er a loving glance for me—each look a prize!
But now the sunshine's gone that beamed in them;
And gone is all the daylight from my eyes, which seem
As though afflicted with the shading blight
Which coldly shades the colors warmed by beauty's light.
Those lips, which breathed of bliss—twin rubies,
Are sealed and cold; no thrilling accents softly stray
From them as once they did. She is no more!
Beauty hath called her sweetest image to its shore;
And all that dimpled symmetry of grace,
Ovaled by Nature into such a perfect face—
Too fair, alas, to bloom on mortal's eyes—
Now blossoms in the rip'ning light of native skies.

A TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

The following extract is from a letter written by Midshipman M. A. Shufeldt, of the U. S. ship Hartford, describing a typhoon which swept over the harbor of Nagasaki last August. He says:

We (the Hartford) were anchored in about the middle of the bay, with both bowers down and forty-five fathoms of chain on one and thirty on the other. The bay was crowded with vessels of all descriptions—merchantmen, steamers, and, besides the Ashuelot, Kearsarge and Saco, the Japanese iron-clad Azuma Khan (the old Stonewell) and three English gunboats. At dusk it was overcast and rainy, with strong puffs of wind, the barometer falling rapidly. I was standing on the forecastle about 8 P. M., and then it began to increase, and I could hear anchors being let go and chains veered all over the harbor. I ran below and took a look at the barometer—29,11 falling rapidly; at nine o'clock 28,67, and the wind howling and shrieking; our topgallant-masts were on deck and everything snug aloft. About three bells we veered to sixty fathoms on both chains, and brought up on both anchors with a sharp tug, which started them both out of the mud, and the ship dragged about two lengths, then let go the starboard sheet and dragged in about ten seconds more, when we fetched up on the sheet, which brought the ship up and swung on for an instant, broadside to the wind, when, after a fearful careen, she slowly righted and swung "head to." Ten minutes after, with barometer at 28.31, the wind blowing so hard that it was utterly impossible to walk forward, except to crawl on your belly, something white flashed by and away went our fore-topgallant sail, saying "good by" to the yard as neat as could be, the latter being at the time lashed in the rigging, and then, with guns of distress firing all over the harbor, an immense black object loomed up on our port bow and came down rapidly upon us, when the Admiral rushed to the port on the half deck and sang out to stand by to veer on all chains, and to let go the starboard sheet. Down came the immense steamer with three anchors down and going ahead with her engines full speed, still passing us stern foremost at the rate of about five knots an hour. I was standing aft, when I heard Captain Dekrafft say, "Admiral, she'll foul us! she'll foul us!" A sudden, powerful puff of wind, and the gallant old Hartford brought up sharp on her starboard anchors and swung slightly but rapidly to starboard, causing the dragging steamer to sheer our quarter and carry away the gig. She was soon lost in the pitchy darkness.

A few minutes after the Saco went by us steaming all her might and four anchors down, yet steadily dragging on the rocks. Then the Kearsarge began to send off all kinds of fire-works, and we saw the Ashuelot and a German brig which was athwart her hawser go drifting off. About 11 o'clock the force of the wind was something terrific—utterly impossible to describe. At seven bells the barometer was 28.13! The howling of the gale was so fearful that it was impossible to hear a yell in our very ear, and the rain came down like knife blades. We heard the snapping of the mast of an immense Danish merchantman, anchored a little off our starboard bow, where she had evidently parted her chains. She went by us like a flash; then two immense junks came tearing down on us, and striking our taut cables, were blown high and dry on them, as it were, causing us to surge ahead, when the poor devils sank with their living cargoes. One only came over our bow, with head bleeding, and he sought protection. We were now under full head of steam, and slowly dragging. At 12, with the barometer at 28. 10, it fell almost calm for about two minutes, then, with a yell like ten thousand demons, it came out in exactly the opposite direction, and then, blowing all the time just as hard, followed the compass right around. The Saco went by us again, and the immense fleet of junks went crashing and sinking all over the harbor. Through the almost impenetrable gloom I could make out the Stonewell close abroad by the flash of her minute guns. Our ship rolled in the mountain-locked harbor of Nagasaki as heavily as in a heavy ocean swell. About half-past one A. M., the barometer jumped from 28. 13 to 28. 47 and began rapidly to rise. I could not help but wonder at the great power this little instrument had to relieve human anxiety. The Admiral's face of dull care immediately brightened, and, in fact, all felt as if an immense weight was lifted, for many thought that if our anchors held we might be run down and foundered. The typhoon rapidly abated, and soon "all hands" had gone below to catch a little rest during the remaining hours. The morning broke clear and calm, but with wreck and destruction on every side. The mast heads of dozens of junks were visible sticking out of the water all around us. On the right hand rocky shore were piled five large steamships, the majority of them blown completely out of their element, high and dry, with masts and sails in inextricable confusion. The majority of the merchantmen had lost all their masts and spars. One of the largest foundered at her anchors, others total wrecks and piled in every imaginable way on the rocks; the shorers lined with broken junks and sampans, and the water covered with dead bodies and debris of every kind. The Stonewall had parted her chains and gone ashore and filled, with a large hole in her side. Ashore the destruction was awful. The solid stone "band" was torn to pieces, and the rocks and stones, weighing on an average half a ton apiece, thrown across the street and into the gardens of the houses facing. All the latter were down, including the Governor's new palace. The streets were filled with timber, beams, bricks, tiles, broken limbs of trees, and the whole city presenting on every side, desolation and death. The Japs themselves were driven nearly wild, and go around now with the longest faces in the world. Poor fellows! they deserve all the pity imaginable. Eighty junks were sunk in the harbor alone, and in all 350 dead bodies picked up. We (that is, the fleet,) came out all right.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Gathering and preserving autumn leaves is at this season one of the employments of ladies and young people. On this subject, Harper's Bazar says: If you like your leaves varnished, copal varnish is the sort to use, but it must not be applied until the leaves have been for some days or even weeks under a heavy weight, laid smoothly between layers of soft paper. You may dispense entirely with varnish if you prefer, and may insure to yourself the almost perfect preservation of the original colors by using layers of raw cotton instead of paper when you put your leaves aside to dry. When thoroughly dried they may be applied to many ornamental uses. A painted wreath or other combination of foliage may be so perfectly imitated that only his touch can convince the beholder that the picture is not the work of an artist's pencil. This is done by applying mucilage to the back of the leaves and disposing them in a graceful and effective manner upon a sheet of pure white card-board. The picture may be inclosed in a frame of rustic workmanship to be in keeping, but should be covered with glass to be preserved from injury. Pretty mats may be made of card-board decorated with a border of leaves, and for this decorated with a border of leaves and for this purpose maple leaves are especially appropriate.

A COOL BURGLAR.

Policeman Badger, of the Tenth Station, had a bit of experience the other night, which he is not fond of talking about. It was past midnight as he was leisurely pushing his beat through Jessop street and as he came opposite to Drayton & Fogg's jewelry store he observed gleams of light through the chinks of the shutters, and he rapped at the door.

"Is that you, Policeman?" asked a voice within.

"Yes," answered Badger.

"Well- it's only me—it's all right. Kind o'chilly out, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Thought so. I was just fixing the fire—good night."

Badger said "Good night," and persued his way.

An hour afterward Badger passed though Jessop street again, and again he saw the light in the jewelry store. It didn't look right, and he banged at the door loudly.

"Hallo!" cried the voice within. "Is it you policeman?"

"Yes."

"All right. Won't you come in and warm you? It won't hurt anything for you to slip from your beat for a few minutes."

The door opened, and Policeman Badger entered, and he found the inmate to be a very gentlemanly-looking man, in a linen duster.

"Come right up to the stove, policeman. Excuse me for a moment."

The man took the ash pan from the bottom of the stove and carried it down into the cellar and emptied it, and when he had returned and wiped his hands, he said, with a smile—

"Chilly night, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Chilly outside and dull inside. [Another smile.] New goods for the spring trade, and have to keep our eyes open. Lonesome work this watching all night; but I manage to find a comfort in this. Won't you join me in a tip? You'll find it the pure thing." And the man produced a black bottle and a tumbler.

Policeman Badger partook, and having wiped his lips and given his fingers a new warming, he left the store and resumed his beat, satisfied that all was right at Drayton & Fogg's.

But the morning brought a new revelation. Drayton & Fogg's store had been robbed during the night of $6,000 worth of watches and jewelry, and although Policeman Badger carries in his mind a complete daguerrotype of the robber, the adroit rascal has not yet been found.—[New Haven Register.

THE MARRIAGE OF "LIEUTENANT-COLONEL AND MRS. F. D. GRANT."

The Chicago papers of Wednesday devote considerable space to the details of the wedding of Grant's epauletted son, Fred; the Tribune nearly thirteen columns and the Times nine. As we have already given the particulars by telegraph we content ourselves with merely copying the head lines of our Chicago cotemporaries, the first being from the Times, the last from the Tribune:

Fred's Victory—At Last His Epaulettes Have Achieved a Conquest—They Have Won for Him One of Chicago's Fair Daughters—Detailed Description of His Wedding with Miss Ida M. Honore, Yesterday—The Occasion Made Dazzling by the Bright Uniforms of High-Ranking Officers—And Rendered Ridiculous by the Presence of Numerous Specimens of Shoddy Aristocracy—The Honore Mansion Buried Beneath a Profusion of Floral Decorations—A Fortune Lavished on the Bridal Trousseau—A Magnificent Display of Presents—Departure of the Happy Couple for St. Louis.

Grant-Honore—The Great Fashionable Wedding of Chicago—The Prominent Parties in the Important Event—How They Met, and Their True Love Ran Smoothly—Superb Decorations of the Honore House—An Unparalleled Profusion of Floral Decorations—The Ceremony—Remarks of the Officiating Clergyman—The Supper-Room—Its Decorations and Dishes—The Bridal Dress—Costumes of Prominent Ladies Present—Detailed Account of the Costly Trousseau—Costly Presents Lavished on the Bride—The Scenes Outside During the Ceremony—The Departure.

A MAN attracted attention in Troy by his queer demeanor. He seemed to see something interesting in the buttons on ladies dresses, and in several instances as impertinent in his close examinations. Finally he found a dress from which a button was gone. He seized the wearer, pulled from his pocket a button, and compared it with those left on the dress. It matched. She was his prisoner. He was a detective, and she had stolen the dress.

LOSS AND GAIN.

BY NORA PERRY.

When the baby died, we said,
With a sudden, secret dread,
"Death, be merciful, and pass:
Leave the other." But alas,

While we watched he waited there,
One foot on the golden stair,
One hand beckoning at the gate,
Till the home was desolate.

Friends say, it is better so,
Clothed in innocence to go;
Say, to ease your parting pain,
That your loss is but their gain.

Ah, the parents think of this,
But remember more the kiss
From the little rose-red lips!
And the print of finger-tips.

Left upon a broken toy
Will remind them how the boy
And his sister charmed the days
With their pretty winsome ways.

Only time can give relief
To the weary, lonesome grief;
God's sweet minister of pain
Then shall sing of loss and gain.

A CONNECTICUT PEARL HUNTER.

The New London (Conn.) Telegram of Saturday last announced the sailing of the schooner Florence Bailey, Wesley Clark, of Essex, owner and master, for the Society Islands, where she will engage in the Pearl fishery. "Captain Clark," says the Telegram, "was the first person who ever successfully prosecuted the business of pearl fishing by submarine diving in armor. He made his first experiment about twelve years ago on the coast of South America and, his venture proving successful, has followed the business ever since, either in South American waters or in the Gulf of California. When he first went to South America, he found on the coast several submarine armors which had been abandened, the owners having come to the conclusion that they could not be employed to advantage in the pearl fishery. He estimates that one submarine armor has a capacity equal to twenty-five men, basing this estimate upon his actual experience during the past twelve years. He has heretofore found the richest pearls on the coast of Equador. During one season working four submarine armors, he took out seven pounds of pearls in four months. Many of them were very choice and found a ready market at high prices. On the coast of California last year Captain Clark, in company with other parties, worked eleven armors and met with fair success, realizing from the sale of the shell (which is extensively used in the manufacture of knife handles, paper cutters, &c., and always finds a ready market) $50,000, and from the sale of pearls, $35,000. The weight of the pearls taken out by him last year was over seven pounds, but in quality they were not generally equal to those which he has found in South American waters. The last season's work pretty effectually exhausted the supply of pearl oysters in the Gulf of California, and he has therefore determined upon striking out in an entirely new direction and undertaking something in the pearl fishing line that has never, to his knowledge, been attempted before.

"Knowing that there are pearl oysters in the waters about the Society Islands he feels very sure that he can get his share of them. He goes first to Falkland Islands, thence through the Straits of Magellan, and thence to the Society Islands, calling first at the port of Tahita. He takes with him provisions for twelve months. His brother, who accompanies him, and the first mate of the Florence Bailey, Laban Clark, are both expert submarine divers. Six men are required to operate each armor, and the whole number of persons attached to the expedition is eighteen. The cost of fitting out, including the price paid for the schooner, will not fall much short of $25,000 The fishery is carried on from small boats, which are anchored in what is deemed to be a promising locality and from which the diver descends, In South American waters 1,500 oysters are considered a large day's catch, but the average is much less than this. Captain Clark has seen as many as forty pearls taken from a single oyster. There seems to be no rule governing the growth of the pearls. Often a whole day's catch will prove comparatively worthless, and then again a hundred oysters will be opened in succession each one of which contains a pearl. The largest specimen ever taken by Captain Clark weighed one-quarter of an ounce, and had it been perfect would readily have brought in the market $50,000. It was however marred by several serious defects, and only $1,000 was realized from its sale. Captain Clark contemplates an absence of from twelve to eighteen months."

A FASHION DECREE FROM PARIS.

The London Globe says:

"Coming events cast their shadows before, and if fashion has any influence upon Fahrenheit we are likely to have a winter of very great severity. The Paris dress designers have already made their arrangements for it, and the last novelties are revealed to an expectant public. For the last few years, the milliner's idea has been to dress her customers as like men as possible, to give them stand-up collars and leather belts, to arm them with umbrellas hanging from the waist as if they were swords, to supply them with gentlemen's watch-pockets and gentlemen's watch-chains. Even in fashion the world must advance, and the move for the coming winter is decidedly a move forward. Fashionable ladies, who have been dressed like men, must now dress like wild animals. All the new tissues are to resemble furs, and as a few years ago young ladies were said to wear Dolly Vardens, so now they will put on their 'camels'. That is the generic name by which the Parisian *modistes* have called this year's fabrics, though of course there is a variety allowed, and a young lady may appear as a reindeer, as a bear, as a northern elk—in fact, as any rough-skinned animal she may select. But it is necessary that the skins should consist of as few pieces as possible. The 'camel,' and a collar which will be known in the fashionable world as a dog's collar will complete the costume. But this new invention of the French dressmakers has not so much originality after all. The idea is merely a development of the Ulster greatcoat, which was borrowed a couple of years ago from the Irish peasantry. This desire for the roughest materials and the rudest make has produced already strange results. In Switzerland, Englishmen are dressed so like guides that it is difficult to distinguish them. Even at Brighton the taste for walking-sticks has declared that a perfectly plain bit of ash cut out of the wood and innocent of scraping and varnishing is the most fashionable cane. A silver ornament is allowed near the handle as a sort of trade mark to show that it belongs to a gentleman. Even if the winter of 1874 should be as inclement as that of 1870, there may yet be days when the 'camel' would be too warm, and so less heavy garments have to be prepared. Still, the relations with the animal world will be kept up. Ladies, when they cannot go out like beasts, will go out like birds. All trimmings are to be made of feathers—cocks' feathers, pheasants' feathers, peacocks' feathers. This plumage is to cover the dresses, but a whole bird will be in the hat. A very fashionable lady may, therefore assume a parrot's head and a peacock's tail."

THE SULTAN'S WRATH.

A letter from Constantinople, under date of September 25th, contains the following: It was a mistake to suppose that the expropriation of the building ground around the Sultan's palace of Dolma-bagtche was dictated by His Majesty's aesthetical feelings or his taste for improvement. This act was simply the result of the great terror His Majesty had experienced on the day when the fire approached so close to his palace and he became an eye witness of its destructive powers. His Majesty's nervous system received a shock that day which he has not yet recovered. The mental irritation into which it has thrown him is displayed in various ways more or less unpleasant to those around him. His architect has received orders to remove from the construction of the palace all inflammable materials, and thousands of workmen are employed in taking down wooden roof and floors and substituting iron. Useless draperies have been abolished, curtains, &c., pulled down and pitched into the sea. The inmates of the palace are condemned to comparative darkness at an early hour, the only light allowed being a sort of night lamp of a very simple design, a lighted wick in a basin of water, the invention of the Sultan, and warranted in consequence to be quite safe. Simplicity itself could go no further and yet it appears that Feiza Pacha, the First Chamberlain, committed some error in connection with this new light. The imperial wrath rose and waxed greater and greater until it surged over into one great explosion. Had the Sultan dared, the head of the Chamberlain would have rolled there and then at his feet, or 500 lashes applied to the soles of his feet would have made a lasting impression on the erring man. Since beheading and the bastinado have gone out of fashion in Turkey, His Majesty was compelled to take the punishment of the Pacha into his own hands, and gave him a right down good thrashing. According to the court regulations the Pacha was bound to acquiesce in the Sultan's wish in this as in other matters, and with head bent and hands crossed on his bosom he meekly stood still as a target for the Imperial blows. Beating his Chamberlain till he was black and blue, with blood pouring from his nose and mouth, seemed only to excite His Majesty to greater fury. Snatching up a big vase, he flung it at his victim's head; but Turkish endurance will stop short of having its brains smashed, and by a timely swerve of the head the Pacha avoided the vase, which went whirling to its own destruction to the other side of the room. Feizi Pacha probably took advantage of this pause in the performance to place himself out of the reach of the Imperial stick, for we next hear of him as being confined to his bed, sorely bruised in mind and body. The birth of a young prince, which took place yesterday, will, it is hoped, divert the Sultan's mind to pleasanter subjects, and readjust his mental equilibrium.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BALLOONIST.

A balloonist named Gruet Buislay made an ascension in San Francisco on the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th instant, in the presence of eight thousand people, which resulted in his death. The particulars are thus given in the San Francisco Bulletin:

"The balloon was inflated with hot air, and a dog and parachute were attached, Gruet then assumed his place in the car. The furniture of the car included a bag of sand for the purposes of ballast and a life-belt. At a given signal the cords confining the concentric ring to four posts were severed, and the huge sphere gracefully arose with its pendent car amid the demonstrations of delight by the multitude, gaining a height of 2,000 feet in less than two minutes, and taking a southeasterly course. Five minutes after the balloon left the earth the ballast was tipped over the side of the car to increase its buoyancy, and it remained motionless for several minutes. Then it yielded to the influence of a cold current of air, and began to descend. About this time the parachute was released, and floated gently to the earth with its canine attachment. At five o'clock the balloon descended rapidly at Bernal Heights, gaining velocity as it neared the earth, and finally struck the rocks with great violence.

"Here Mr. Buislay lost entire control of his balloon, and the repeated striking upon the rocks, and sweeping through a board fence, so entangled him in the ropes that he became nearly helpless. It struck about ten minutes upon the rocks before the daring aeronaut became unconscious, when the balloon again rose, at a distance of about fifteen feet from the ground he fell, striking upon his back, and lying as though dead, while the balloon, relieved of its weight, sailed away. The catastrophe happened in the vicinity of the glass works, and near the residence of Mr. McLeish, who was at one time a professional aeronaut. Rushing to his assistance Mr. McLeish found Buislay in a terribly bruised and mangled condition, with no signs of life except an irregular pulsation of the heart. Other persons who had witnessed the accident came at once to the spot, and the sufferer was conveyed to the house of Mr. McLeish and medical aid summoned. The medical examination of Gruet's injuries resulted in the opinion that no fractures had been sustained as far as could be ascertained, but that there was severe concussion of the spine to such an extent that the lower part of the body and limbs seemed to be comparatively paralyzed. His death soon followed.

"In explanation of the sad catastrophe, it is said that the basket attached to the balloon was so encumbered by ropes and netting that one unaccustomed to using it would not be likely to do so with much facility. In addition to this, Mr. Buislay did not have his trapeze with him as usual, from which he has before been accustomed to drop with perfect safety when within a few feet of the ground. It is also the rule, when landing with a hot-air balloon to pull a rope which, reaching from the top of the balloon, hangs down over the basket. This being seized by the aeronaut as soon as he reaches the ground, brings down the upper end, reverses the balloon, and allows the hot air to escape from the open mouth in a few seconds. This M. Buislay was unable to do on account of being entangled in the close netting, and hence the accident. Buislay was a graduate of the French Gymnasium. He leaves a wife and four children."

WHERE DID COLUMBUS LAND?

Harper's for November has an article on the Bahamas, which says: "In all probability, it was not Cat Island which Columbus named San Salvador but Watling's Island,—a smaller isle a little more to the southward and eastward. The facts in the case are these: Contrary, probably, to the general opinion, it has never been definitely known which was the island entitled to the honor; but about fifty years ago, when historians were busy with the history of Columbus, they undertook to settle the question by comparing his journal with the imperfect charts of the Bahamas then existing. Navarettee fixed on Turk s Island, which later investigation has proved to be erroneous, while Irving, supported by the strong authority of Humboldt, argued for Cat Island, and since then this has been generally accepted as Sal Salvador, and is so designated on our charts to this day. But the English reversed their opinion some time ago, and transferred the name of San Salvador to Watling's Island, and it will be so found on their latest charts. The reason for this change seems conclusive. Lieut. Beecher, of the English Navy, proves conclusively that Cat Island cannot be San Salvador, and that Watling's Island answers the conditions required better than any other Island lying in the track of Columbus. His two strongest reasons against Cat Island are that Columbus states that he rowed around the northern end in one day. The size of Cat Island makes this physically impossible there, while it is quite feasible at the other Island. He also speaks of a large lake in the interior. There is no such water on Cat Island, while such a lake does exist on Watling's Island.

LIKED HER PLACE.

[Fort Plains (N. Y.) Register.]

A good story is told at the expense of a somewhat inexperienced housekeeper in this village who found herself one morning without a servant to cook or wash. A few hours trial convinced her that she must have help, and she started out in search of a girl. After calling at several places without success, she was passing one of the best residences in the town, and observed a tidy-looking woman cleaning the yard. Halting, she inquired of the woman whether she knew of a girl that could be hired. The answer was in the negative. The lady had by this time become desperate, and resolved to hire the woman before her, although she knew it was wrong to covet her neighbor's servant. In a low tone of voice she began to relate her troubles, and wound up by urging the woman to leave Mrs.—— and come with her, offering her a dollar more a week than she was then receiving. The woman answered that she liked her place, and could not be induced to give it up. And she added:

"Besides, I generally sleep with Mr. ——, and I don't think he would allow me to go away."

The lady departed, utterly astonished at what she had heard. Her feelings may be imagined when she afterwards learned that she had been talking with the mistress of the mansion, and the wife of one of our most esteemed citizens.

SPARROW SAGACITY.

The New Brunswick Times relates the following: "The myriads of sparrows that nestle in the ivy which clings to and almost covers the wall of Christ Chuch, occasionally display a surprising amount of intelligence in their little acts of kindness to each other. This was beautifully illustrated yesterday morning about ten o'clock. From a tree located about opposite to Northrop's in Church street a sick or crippled sparrow fell to the ground, and fluttered about the sidewalk in vain efforts to regain a place of safety. Several of its little companions gathered around it, and seemed greatly concerned over it, and by incessant chirping attracted a swarm of the little winged escort from the church walls. Efforts were then made by several of the number to lift the helpless bird by catching its wings in their beaks, but there seemed to be a difficulty in getting started together and the effort was futile, and then the chattering increased perceptibly as if there was a general scolding going on. Presently, several of the birds flew away, one shortly returning with a twig about four inches long and an eighth of an inch thick. This was dropped before the sick one, and at each end was picked up by a sparrow, and held up so that the sick bird was enabled to catch the centre of the twig in its beak, and with the aid of the other two it flew over the fence into the church-yard and from tombstone to tombstone until the church was reached, when they disappeared in the ivy, followed all long by a swarm of their companions, chirping as if in great joy. The whole affair lasted about five minutes, and was viewed by several spectators, who looked at each other in the greatest surprise."

THE NECK.

Perfect health demands that the clothing about the neck should be very moderate in quantity, and worn so loose as to prevent the slightest compression. The great error frequently committed in clothing this part of the body consists in wearing such an amount as to overheat and weaken the throat, and thus render it susceptible to cold, or in wearing it so tight as to retard the circulation of the blood to and from the head. Great care should be exercised upon this point, as the arteries and veins leading from the heart to the brain are situated in the neck that a slight compression there serves to check the flow of the blood. Many cases of congestion of the brain and headache are partially or wholly caused by too tight collars and cravats.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Nothing stirs the stillness, save a leaf that slowly rustles down;
Dim through sunny mists the trees uplift their branches bare and brown;
Winds are hushed, and skies are soft and gray, and grassy slopes are sere,
Calm and sweet and still! ah, sure is this the twilight of the year.

There in these October days, the message that is sent—
Peace undying, Rest, and sweet and measureless Content,
Life's wild fever over—Sleep's soft mood enchanting, such as fills
Golden dreams of gods immortal, sits enthroned upon these hills.

Offered in Day's golden chalice deep and dreamy peace is mine
All's forgotten, lying here and watching tides of day divine
Slowly sweep along the hills, and vaguely thrilling to their sway—
All that Love hath lost, or Wrong hath won, O calm and Royal Day.

A LOVE STORY OF THE REBELLION.

[Washington Capital.

We were sitting in our room at the Glades Hotel, in Oakland, Md., one day with a charming lady who had dropped in on a visit. One of our windows looked into that of another room so placed by the position of the main building that half of its interior could be seen. We were looking up and admiring a little chubby, blue eyed two year old, white as snow, who was pulling a boquet to pieces and tossing out the fragments, or clapping her hands with delight as a train went thundering by.

"These rooms," said our visitor, "have some very tender associations for me."

"Why so?" we asked.

"Well," she answered, "during the war the greater part of the hotel was seized by the Government as a hospital, and we were crowded into few rooms. My sister and I had this. In that room where that little beauty is were two Union officers, one sick of the fever and the other of a wound. It was hard to tell whether they were slowly dying or slowly getting well. I never saw such ghostly skeletons to be alive. We were "secesh" and not modest about it either, but still our hearts ached for the poor young men, so ill, perhaps dying, far from friends and relatives.

"It bothers one to know how this should be a hospital," we said, "it is so far removed from active operations."

"It was thought," she answered, "that the mountain air of the glades would be more favorable to recovery than elsewhere, so this was made a hospital. One day one of these officers dragged himself to the window, and under the impulse of the moment my sister asked if we could do anything for them, and he answered gasping for breath, that a little chicken on soup would save their lives. Chickens were rare in those days—an army is hard on poultry. The men will work all night, after marching through the day, to secure a few chickens; so that when the hospital nurse and physician had an unlimited supply of luxuries in the way of wines, potted meats and canned vegetables, they were without anything fresh. We knew where a few chickens were hid in a cellar, by a neighbor, and we coaxed one out of the owner, and after a deal of vexatious trouble—for at every turn we were met by a fixed bayonet and an insult—we got the soup ready, and as the guard in the hall would not permit us to approach our patients, my sister attempted to hand the bowl to the officer in the window. Just as he was feebly reaching for it, and she stretching herself half out to give it to him, a harsh, ugly voice below cried aloud, "Look out, there—poison!" She nearly dropped herself, soup and all. Drawing back she hesitated a second, and then she took the spoon and began eating the bread. "Oh, bother!" cried the officer, 'Don't waste it that way; I'm not afraid;' and she gave him the soup. It seemed to revive them, and they continued steadily to improve, as day after day we supplied them with chicken broth until the cellar was empty. During this time we stood at the window talking, and we sang to them—sang 'My Maryland' and all the Southern songs we knew, until they were well enough to leave the hospital and return to duty. They both seemed sorry to go, and forced on us a quantity of hospital store and some coffee, which last we needed sadly. Then one gave a ring and the other a brooch, as tokens of their kind feeling."

"And did they never return?" we asked.

"One did not, for poor fellow, he was killed in the very next battle in which he was engaged. His companion wrote to us about it, and the writer insisted upon opening a correspondence with my sister; and soon his letters grew into love letters, and after a time they were engaged. Nearly a year subsequent to this our patient got leave of absence and came on to be married. He put up at a hotel, and will you believe it, our own brother who was in the Confederate service, and knew nothing of my sister's affair, led a band of guerillas at night into town and captured his intended brother-in-law from his bed. This not only deferred the marriage, but deprived the young West pointer of his promotion, that had been promised for gallant services in the field. It was really aggravating, for exchanges had almost ceased, and it looked as if the lovers would have to wait until 'this cruel war was over' before they could be united."

"You should have appealed to Abraham Lincoln to give a married brigadier for an unmarried lieutenant."

"We did better. Procuring passes, we went through the lines and appealed to Jeff Davis. Jeff said he would put my brother's prisoner in his sister's keeping. They have been happily married these many years. He is a brevet brigadier general now, and it all came of our nursing the enemy in that room. Here is the foundation of a drama superior to that given by Boucicault in Belle Lamar."

IN THE WRONG CHURCH.

[Springfield Republican.]

The pastor of a Fall River church having made an arrangement to exchange pulpits with a Methodist clergyman last Sunday, the good brother came according to agreement; but, unfortunately, at the appointed time for afternoon service he walked in the wrong church, entered the pulpit, and took his seat. While the choir was singing the voluntary in came the pastor and discovered this brother clergyman seated comfortably in his place. The pastor, who knew him, said: "Are you not in the wrong church?" "No, I know where I am. I was to exchange with the pastor of this church," to which the pastor rejoined that he knew nothing of such an arrangement, and proceeded to give out the hymn and preach his sermon as usual. Finally the strange brother whispered, "I really believe that I am in the wrong place." At the church where he was to preach the congregation sang, waited, had prayer, and departed for home.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. AND PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes:

"Prince Napoleon's organ in Corsica has published two letters addressed to him by Napoleon III. in May and September, 1872. In the first the Emperor dissuaded the Prince from immediately offering himself as a candidate, advising him to await a more favorable opportunity, and promising when partial or general elections occurred to recommend all his friends to support him, not only in Corsica, but wherever he had a chance of being elected. He recommended him, while preparing the ground, to maintain till then the greatest reserve. In the second letter the Emperor reminded the Prince that his success at the next general election would depend on his plans being kept secret, as endless obstacles and opposition would otherwise be raised. Departments, he added, must be selected where there might be a chance of success, and every department which voted for him should think itself the only one which did so. These letters, it is maintained, prove that the Prince has a right to put himself forward as a representative of Imperialism."

VARIETIES.

ALL hotel guests are expected to be satisfied with their quarters, but the waiters expect fifty cents.

FORTY-TWO post-offices in the United States glory in the possession of the name of Washington.

A WESTERN paper announces the death of a lady celebrated for the "purity of her character and complexion."

A RUSSIAN proverb says: "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

WORK on the Hoosac tunnel has been suspended, in consequence of a disagreement between the contractor and the Massachusetts State officials.

A LIBERAL Chicago gentleman has carried out the dying wishes of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, by paying off the entire debt of the latter's church, and making it perfectly free.

ACHEEN huts resemble the head of an ape, and are extensively sold as playthings for young children. The Dutch authorities declare them poisonous, and warn the public against them.

A SEXTON of a church in New York is probably the richest man of his trade in America, his wealth being estimated at $250,000, all of which he has made while in his office.

A NEW treaty with Germany is spoken of as being desirable to protect German citizens of this country being compelled to perform military duty on revisiting the country of their nativity.

THE Shah of Persia has written a book about his visit to Europe. In it he says: "The people of London think very much of their police; anybody that shows any disrespect to the police must be killed."

"MY dear," said a wife to her husband, "do you know what is the most curious thing in the world?" "Yes, madam," gruffly aswered the brute, "the most curious thing in the world is a woman that is not curious."

AN outlaw named Redmouth, in the Southwest, fired on a sheriff's posse, and, to shield himself from their return fire, held a woman, his companion, before him, and thus escaped, while she was riddled with bullets.

THEY have an effectual way of getting rid of wooden pavements in San Francisco. Whenever they "bulge up", as such pavements have a way of doing, the poor people attack them with picks and axes and carry off the wood for use in their stoves.

A LECTURER remarked, "That the dearest ship in the world was friendship." Whereupon a young man rose from amongst the audience, and stated that he knew another, a dearer ship still, and that was courtship! N. B.—He had once been defendant in a claim for breach of promise of marriage.

WILD hogs are the most dangerous game in the Virginia mountains. They are found in herds of five to twelve, and the sight of a human being is the only signal for attack that they require. The intruder has then nothing left him but to outrun them or climb a tree and wait for them to leave.

IT is estimated that there are at present 900,000 canary birds in the United States, of which number 300,000 were exported last year. In addition to these there are upwards of 100,000 other cage birds. To feed this army of feathered songsters 175,000 bushels of seed, representing a value of $2,000,000 are anually required.

A CLERGYMAN being applied to, in less than a year after his appointment, to put a stove in the church, asked how long his predecessor had been there, and when answered, "twelve years," he said. "Well you never had a fire in the church during his time?" "No, sir," replied the applicant, "but we had a fire in the pulpit then."

A LADY correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from England, says: "Let me here parenthetically insert a mention of the fact that such is the marvelous fecundity of the British matron that the baby-wagons are built to carry two, and we seldom see one that has not its full complement—baby of 6 months pulling away at a bottle, while baby of 18 months sucks its thumbs,"

EXEMPLARY damages have been given by a Baltimore jury, in a case in which a man shot another by accident. The defendant playfully took up a gun, entertaining the common idea that no gun can possibly be loaded, and playfully pointed it at his friend. As it always happens in such cases, the gun was loaded, and he shot and almost killed his friend, only in fun of course. The jury showed their appreciation of such genial humor by giving a verdict for $6,000 damages. A few more such verdicts will have the effect of lessening the frequency of similar accidents.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HON. WARREN J WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia.
Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 43d District—SAMUEL McKELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—ELI A. WOOD.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. PITT BEADELL,
JOHN FITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, JOSEPH M. CARSON,
JOSEPH HAYS, JOHN R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL F. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID J. ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGER.
District Attorney—JAMES K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

THE Gazette, to save Negley, may deny that lithographic letter until it is black and blue, but Negley will not deny it.

THE great Republican Party of Allegheny county is reduced to Vannote and Realf to represent it in the way of public speakers.

CARL FORMES can now see how he looks, done up in obituary colors. The death of his brother Theodore was recorded as his own.

HON. THOMAS HOWARD is at home and looks lively as a cricket. He will make it warm for brother Negley, during the next few days.

WHY was there no mention made in the Academy resolutions about the improvement of the Ohio river? Will the Commercial, Gazette or Dispatch tell us that?

THE liquor men have concentrated their efforts upon Montooth for District Attorney, as that office is quite important to the liquor interest. We have not learned what the temperance men intend doing about the matter but it is probable they will attend to to Mr. Montooth's case.

THE Gazette has no reply to our exposure of its glaring mistatements in regard to that endorsement of Negley which came from Washington city. Has it adopted the ideas expressed by one of its publishers—"that everything is fair in politics—lie and stick to it"?

The voters of the first city district have a very plain duty to perform, and that is to defeat Onslow and Jeremy for the Legislature. Can any Reform Republican vote for these men, when they are opposed by such honest, honorable and high-minded men as Irwin and Shidle? Surely it cannot be possible.

REMEMBER that the "Personal Tax bill" that compels the poor man to pay ten per cent extra to Ring officials was introduced by Miles Humphries, and received the support of every man in the Allegheny delegation. Laboring men, do you want these men to impose more outrageous burdens upon you? If you do do not, vote against them.

THE POST was the only newspaper in this city that denounced repudiation in 1857—it did not have the help of a single newspaper in this city in that contest. And THE POST has stood alone in the present struggle with the schemes of the Consolidationists,—and Taxation and official plunder. We denounced them at their inception and all through their progress. And as in the repudiation fight, we shall be sustained by the people.

THE Gazette professed a good deal of virtuous indignation at Mr. Patterson—one of our candidates for Assembly, for endeavoring,—as it alleged to secure the nomination of the Liquor League. What will the pious (!) old concern say to Gen. Negley, who first sought the endorsement of the Temperance Convention, and failing there turned longingly and successfully to the Liquor League? Will the "oldest" speak out."

NEXT TUESDAY.

On next Tuesday the people will have a chance to put down the Ring which for so many years has been grinding them with taxation. Let every Democrat and Independent Republican take a personal interest in going to the polls, and see that all their neighbors go, and cast their votes against the Ring. It is trying by every possible means to achieve a new lease of power. Its managers are lavishing money to corrupt the ballot-box. Put your honesty against the Ring's money and dishonesty and the victory is sure. But every man should consider himself on Vigilance Committee of one and go to the polls.

WE send this number of THE WEEKLY POST to a number of Democrats to let them see for themselves what the paper really is, and with a view of obtaining their subscriptions. We make no idle boast when we pro claim that we furnish the largest, cheapest and best political paper in Pennsylvania and ask our friends to compare it with any other, feeling satisfied that they will decide in our favor. A Democratic journal should be in every Democratic family in the country. The contents of this number are but a fair specimen of what they are every week. We respectfully ask all who receive specimen copies not only to subscribe for THE WEEKLY POST themselves but to show it to their neighbors, and ask them to do the same.

THE Commercial resurrects its old story about Mr. Hopkins. In its issue of yesterday it says:

At the McClellan Headquarters in ths city, on the evening of September 17th, 1864, in which, speaking of a certain portion of the Union forces, employed as a *posse comitatus* for the arrest of traitors, he [Hopkins] said: "They are an armed rabble and mob whom I will not legalize be calling an army." Will Mr. Hopkins deny that he uttered these words on that occasion?

This puerile charge is without the slightest foundation, dug up out of the Commercial's own perverted files, and Mr. Hopkins long since disposed of it. The editor of the Commercial knows that on the day he wrote the above he sent to this office and examined the files of THE POST containing the report of Mr. Hopkins' speech, and that he did not find any such language as given above. Gen. Negley also asked the privilege of examining THE POST's files as to this matter, and they are open to him and all others who wish to examine them.

AT the meeting of the Temperance Nominating Convention, Lafayette Hall, July 2, Mr. Baird said that "Mr. Montooth as a lawyer, some time ago had assisted liquor men in procuring licenses, but that he had since been fighting against the liquor men and was now their bitter enemy." Mr. Montooth was not nominated, and Mr. Baird said that he was sorry "that the name of Mr. Montooth had been shelved. That gentleman had given his PLEDGE, and he thought it an injustice to throw him overboard." This is the double-dealing gentleman who wants to carry water on one shoulder and whisky on the other We leave the public to judge where he stands with his double and diametrically opposed "pledges."

MR. MONTOOTH, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, tried to secure the Temperance nomination, and offered pledges and propositions to secure it. Failing in this he went to the other extreme and secured the endorsement of the Liquor league. Mr. Duff, the Democratic and Reform candidate has acted straightforward and consistently, asking for the indorsement of neither, and pledging himself only to do his duty if elected. Between the two men the people should judge. Which deserves most fully the support of fair-minded men?

THE Democratic party is the party of free trade and industrial prostration. The thousands of workingmen who are out of employment to-day will have their miseries increased ten-fold by the success of that party this fall.—Phila. Press.

It was the non-protection of a Radical Congress that has stopped our mills and deprived laborers of employment. They understand this matter here in Pittsburgh.

THE friends of Mr. Purviance were choked off at the meeting in the Academy of Music and refused a hearing although the call invited them. A large number of Republicans who were favorable to Negley and Bayne will now vote against them. They are open and above board in their declaration.

THE honest men of Philadelphia have succeeded in having over ten thousand "myths" stricken from the registry lists, and the good work goes on. Who now doubts that the honest voters of that city have not been swindled out of their votes for years by the degraded wretches of the Ring.

NEGLEY is the candidate of the Ring of the United States office-holders and the city Ring—they packed a Convention that nominated him, and every honest voter owes it to himself to use his ballot to stamp out the frauds that were practiced at the primary meetings that resulted in Negley's nomination.

THE Ring officials resorted to gag-law at the Academy, and the Gazette vainly tries to lay it on the Democrats. Does the Gazette remember when these same Ringsters hooted and howled at President Johnson in this city? They know how to apply the gag-law.

THE RING'S FRAUD.

We conversed yesterday with a number of leading Republicans, and business men in the two cities, who were deceived into signing the call for the Academy of Music meeting, and they were of but one opinion. That the whole thing, in its secret conception and subsequent execution was a gross and outrageous fraud upon the intelligence of the public, and lost many votes to the Republican candidates. It will be a long time before the managers of the Ring undertake such another fraud, and for a long time to come they will continue to curse that slippery Ring General, R. W. Mackey, for coming here and planning it.

A cause is indeed weak that needs such desperate resources to strengthen it, and give it the air of respectability. Public opinion cannot be manufactured by choking off the masses, and when the speakers and managers at the Academy undertook to brow beat the majority and prevent them from being heard, they only injured their own desperate fortunes. A gentleman who never voted anything but a Republican ticket said to us yesterday: "Up to this time I placed no reliance in what the papers had said about the Ring, but I was at the Academy of Music last night, and I now know that only a part of the truth has been told. I shall vote against the Ring next Tuesday, and for all time to come." And this is only a specimen of the expressions that were to be heard upon all hands.

The insolence offered to Mr. Cochran by the managers of the meeting, and their attempts to assault him, which was prevented by the prompt interference of the police, settles Col. Bayne's chances for an election. Their blasphemous cursing and violence when a large majority of the audience asked to be heard through their representative speakers, will have the effect of driving all decent Republicans away from the support of the Ring ticket, inasmuch as every one of the organs yesterday morning endorsed the outrage.

There were hundreds of business men who signed the call with the distinct understanding that it was to be non-partisan in its character, devoted to the discussion of the protection of our industries and the improvement of the Ohio river, and not for the endorsement of any particular set of candidates. They saw how they were deceived. They saw how openly and insolently the call was prostituted, and when one of their number, having as we are informed, in his hand a written protest, signed by a number of the most respectable firms on the original call, protesting against the work of prostitution performed by the Phelpses, Magees and other Ring operators, came forward to offer it, he was not recognized by the chair, but was driven from the stage by the violent insolence of genteelly clad roughs who were kept in the wings for the purposes of the Ring managers.

The fact that the stage and the front seats were packed with the Ring magnates and ward politicians and bummers, taken in by a side passage way from a dark alley, with Mr. Tom Phelps acting as door keeper, half an hour before the doors on Liberty street were opened, of itself convinced all the intelligent business men who were present, and who were barred out until the Ring programme was arranged inside, that the whole thing was a fraud of the most transparent character.

The farce of getting up a Committee on Resolutions and applying the gag to prevent the offering of any resolutions in the open meeting, deceived no one. The resolutions were prepared in advance, and when offered proved only to be a miserable rehash of the imbecile speech of Mr. Vannote, which was chiefly remarkable for two things: 1. The total perversion of history. 2. A violent assault upon the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, negotiated by a Republican Administration and transmitted to the Senate by President Grant with a favorable recommendation! Mr. Vannote has had this Reciprocity maggot in his head for some time, and it was appropriately transplanted on Monday night. It now has a proper setting. While proposing to endorse the Republican record on the tariff question, it denounces Grant and his whole Administration, who are the authors of the advocates of the proposed treaty.

But perhaps the most flagrant outrage of the evening was done to Mr. Dravo and the river men whom he represented. The Committee on Resolutions, after his eloquent and earnest address, refused to say one word by way of recommending the great natural highway of "trade and travel." One young Ringster who holds a position in City Hall, when spoken to concerning this marked and strange omission said curtly: "D——n the Ohio river and its tributaries. It's Negley and Bayne that we are looking after." There was an epic of truth as well as an Illiad of profanity in the young man's remark. Any river man or any business man who was deceived into the belief that these Ringsters cared anything for their interests, were fully undeceived. Negley and Bayne and the spoils of office were all that they were after. With that facility for fraud and deceit, for which the Ring managers are noted, they deceived our business men into signing a call for a meeting, professedly for one purpose, and then turned it into another, which could not and did not receive the endorsement of one-third of the signers to the call.

But this meeting has an advantage after all. If the Ring had the slightest prospect of success before its outrageous proceedings were had, it has none since. The solid business men of the city realize the base fraud reorted to in obtaining and using their names, while the hard pushed taxpayers see how any proposition to protect them was howled down by the Ring roughs. The Ring Herod out-Herodes himself.

THAT LITHOGRAPHED LETTER.

Mr. Thomas Howard in his speech on Gen. Negley's record and tactics said:

But this is only of a piece with a campaign letter that he got printed in imitation of his handwriting, and sent by the thousands to his constituents, and many poor souls, for the first time receiving a long letter written all to himself, was highly flattered until he showed it to some more knowing one, who exposed the fraud. Now, these letters show the true character of the man. Every one of them was intended to say, "I, General James S. Negley, member of Congress, wrote you this letter because of your commanding position, with my own hand, and signed it with my own signature," when he never wrote a line of it, not even the signature. Every one of the thousands was a cheat and fraud, and so intended; they were designed to deceive the persons receiving them, in making the impression that he wrote them. And this is the kind of charletanism practiced by an honorable member of Congress.

Yesterday the Gazette said of this charge made by Mr. Howard:

The meanest thing in his speech,—and it is false as well,—is to charge that Negley sent a lithographed letter to thousands of persons, "to deceive the persons receiving them into the impression that he wrote them."

We have only a single question to submit to Mr. Hopkins and his committee. Do they not know that the two items last mentioned are mean, contemptible falsehoods? We grant that the responsibility of uttering them rests on Mr. Howard,—but what of those who circulate them? Can an honorable man knowingly circulate falsehoods?

The following is the lithographic letter itself, verbatim:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 19, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR:—I regret exceedingly the necessity for political communications, but I find that a proper unwillingness to absent myself from official duties, and my inattention to the question of my renomination, has been accepted by the gentlemen who are competing for Congressional honors, as the most favorable opportunity to canvass my district and secure pledges. Therefore, I sincerely trust you will sanction this formal manner of asking a continuance of your confidence and support. In view of the early date designated for the Convention, I will also appreciate the favor of asking your neighbors to go with you to the primaries and vote for the person selected to run as my delegate. It is not inappropriate for me to remind you that the position of Representative contemplates more than a place of honorable distinction. No presumption is more untenable than the opinion of the uninformed; that a member of Congress can be useful and intelligent in the performance of his duties or successful without a national reputation and long experience. Owing to the peculiar attitude of political parties and factions to-day, no man can forecast with any degree of judgment the composition of the next House of Representatives. It is quite possible that the Free Traders who are now spending money freely and appealing to every influence for the ascendency may acquire the balance of power. Considering then this possibility, is it not suggestive that a Representative should be continued according to the custom of the New England States who now control the management of Congress in a great measure through the long experience of their members? An examination into my official labors will reveal the value of my efforts to promote the material interests of my State and district.

With assurance of regard,
I am, yours very truly,
JAS. S. NEGLEY.

We have one of these letters now in our possession, and we challenge Gen. Negley, the Gazette or anybody else to deny it. The lithograph is open to inspection, and we invite the editor of the Gazette to come and see it, and satisfy himself. Now will he come? We may state further that on a page separate from the above is a note written by Gen. Negley, and if he or his friends want it given to the public, we can accommodate them. Now we want to hear from the Gazette and Gen. Negley on this matter.

GOING IT ON IMAGINATION.

The Evening Telegraph airs its independence by abusing Cameron, Mackey, Errett and other leaders of the State Ring, constantly warning the Republican voter to keep clear of all their havings and belongings, but with persistency advocating the election of a ticket which was formed in obedience to their will. The legislative ticket must be elected because there is a U. S. Senator to elect who is certain to be one of the parties above named. Negley and Bayne must be elected, else Hopkins and Cochran would be forced into a caucus, and obliged to vote for Ferdnando Wood for Speaker, who would appoint a Free Trade Ways and Means Committee, which would repeal the tariff and then the little baby would be burnt up in the oven for certain. It might have mentioned to be sure that it is not contemplated to change the Senate or President within the next two years which ought to stand in the way of a repeal of the tariff, although judging from the past few years there is certainly a disposition that way—with those parties. The Republican party reduced the tariff which in 1869 stood as follows:

	Per ton.
On pig iron	$9 00
Iron, common bar size	53 60
Steel, worth over 11c	103 04
Bituminous coal	1 25
Anthracite "	40
Window glass, to 16x24	44 80
Glassware, pressed (per cent., ad val.)	35
" cut " " "	40

The tariff in 1874 is—

On pig iron is—	$6 30
Iron, common bar size	30 24
Steel, worth 11c	92 74
Bituminious coal	75
Anthracite	free.
Window glass, 16x24	40 32
Glassware, pressed (per cent)	31½
" cut " " "	36

More than this the Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania with one exception protested and voted against the reduction of the above items, they all voted against the reduction on coal, when Mr. Negley's vote is not recorded although he was present.

THE Pittsburgh Dispatch, which now supports Negley, said of the salary grab on the 12th of March, 1873: "The unmitigated dishonesty is not to be concealed," and it says further, the men voting for it should be "marked and no further confidence placed in them." Again the Dispatch of March 18th, 1873, says: "Potter voted for the five thousand dollar salary theft." The Pittsburgh Gazette of May 1st, 1873, says General Garfield of Ohio does not find his course in regard to the back-pay steal just as smooth as he anticipated. . . . They know that their course on that question will seal their political career." Yet these two papers now support Negley.

SEND FOR TICKETS.

The Democratic tickets are now ready for delivery. Those authorized to receive them will please call without delay at the Democratic headquarters, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court House.

A RING ORGAN ON THE "MYTHS."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, which violently opposed the adoption of the new Constitution don't like the provision which provides for an honest election in that city. Our readers will remember that over ten thousand names have been stricken off the registry list, and this is what the Bulletin says about the "outrage:"

The prediction has been fully verified by the very first full trial of the new laws, and our Courts have been kept busy inflicting this Constitutional disfranchisement upon several thousands of our citizens whose misfortune it has been to change their residence since the assessors' lists were made up last summer.

FULLY EXPOSED.

If there be any doubt that the Ring meeting at the Academy of Music on Monday night was a deception and a fraud, we refer to the card of a number of the signers to the call in another column; also to the communication of Mr. Arthur Kirk, a staunch Republican of thirty years' standing. Will the Ring organs dare to open their mouths on this question or like that of high taxes, never allude to it. We shall see?

ONLY "SECOND DEGREE."

It would not do to hang or sentence to death a colored man during the pending election, and consequently the cold-blooded murderer of Policeman Weimar escapes the gallows and who, in a few years, will be left free again to make more widows and orphans. Really this verdict, "second degree," seems to indicate that "white policemen have no rights that a nigger is bound to respect."

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE latest returns give the Democrats a clear majority of 10 on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature, over both Republicans and Independents.

THE awful groans and moans of the office holders brigade as it passed the office of THE POST on Monday night clearly demonstrated that many of them were hurt.

MR. J. I. Bennett says he is disgusted with the proceedings of the Ring meeting and had he supposed there would have been anything of the kind he never would have presided.

THE friends of Mr. Purviance were most shamefully treated by the Negley and Bayneites. Their representative was violently thrust from the stage and not permitted to be heard.

THE Ring Commercial says the resolutions were "adopted with a thundering 'aye' that fairly shook the building" which will provoke a smile from all present and including the Ring mugs.

THE Boston Transcript asks: "If the people of Massachusetts are so honestly in favor of the prohibitory law as some of the Republican speakers affirm, why not enforce it in all the towns and cities a few weeks before election time."

WHEN Republicans talk about economy they should be reminded of two facts: The increase of President Grant's salary to $50,000 and Governor Hartranft's to $10,000. Mechanics and laboring men—you have been compelled to submit to heavy reduction in your wages—you can now hardly relish this picture of Radical "economy."—Reading Eagle.

THE Republican party has had a long reign, and the result is financial distress, stagnation in business, industry paralyzed, and consequent loss of employment and reduction of wages to the laboring classes. Now let the laboring man, the business man, and all other honest men go to the ballot box and repudiate the party that has fed them upon promises and lies.

A CORRESPONDENT at East Brady, Pa., informs us that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held at Clarion on Saturday evening, which was presided over by John T. McGee, Esq. A stirring address was made by Geo. A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for Congress, who kept the large crowd nearly three hours, and then they wanted him to "go on." The people have an unexceptionable candidate in Jenks and are determined to elect him.

GENERAL McCANDLESS tallied one against Colonel Mann in his speech the other night. Mann has repeatedly charged in his public addresses that McCandless resigned his position in the army during the war on account of disloyalty to the cause. McCandless replies that he served honorably during the whole active period of the war till July, 1864, and was then honorably mustered out by reason of expiration of services, while Colonel Mann, who went in about the same time, resigned within a few months, before participating in a single battle.—Sunday Press.

MR. CHARLES HAYES seems to be unfortunate in his effort to manufacture "outrages" in South Carolina. One by one his demons have vanished into very faint shadows, one very conspicuous murderer having been acquitted by the murdered man himself, who reported that he had not even been "outraged" in any respect. Now comes Mr. B. F. Saffold, whose name appeared in our list as the Republican candidate for the Supreme Court of Alabama, offering to testify to the good character of Colonel Wetman, one of the men whom Mr. Hays's "outrage" committee have arrested upon suspicion of disloyalty. Judge Saffold says that he has known Colonel Wetman fifteen years; "that his character is irreproachable; that he is open, candid, guiless, and incapable of meditating, conspiring to do any wrong or injury to anybody. He is scrupulous in his adherence to law and order." Mr. Hays needs another certificate of character from some Northern Republican in good standing, but we infer that General Hawley will not again become his "endorser."

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

Editors of The Post:

In view of the apparent great defection in the ranks of the Republican party, we have thought fit to prepare an address to the Republican voters, which we send to you for publication, as it will probably reach more of the voters of that great party through your columns, than in any other of the daily papers. We have briefly set forth some of the great doings of our party—the water works, increase of taxes, &c., and calling attention to the noble character and grand titles (S. Grabber) achieved by some of our statesmen, &c. A perusal of the address enclosed, will satisfy you, however, of its great utility in influencing Republican voters.

If, in your patriotism you think best to charge twenty or thirty cents a line, do so and send bill to

Yours in loyalty,
THE RING.

ADDRESS TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is again our privilege to call upon you to stand by your party and the great principles we advocate, in the election which is soon to take place. We think it is only necessary to remind you of a few of the great things we have done for the country, and to outline our great policy for the future, in order to induce you all to vote early and vote often for our ticket.

It is said that many who have heretofore voted with us, propose to vote with our opponents in the coming election. To them this appeal is specially directed.

Have we not in the past year or two, in our own city, given you the greatest proofs of our patriotism. It is one of the highest duties of citizenship, to pay taxes. Have we not stimulated your patriotism, excited it to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, by granting you the glorious privilege of doubling, trebling, and quadrupling your payments for taxes? Have we not! Fellow-citizens, have we not? How can you, oh we ask in all the fullness of our overflowing hearts. How can you desert us with the above fact fully impressed upon your empty pockets, stamped on your bank accounts, recorded on your mortgage books. Our pen refuses to write the glowing words that burn within us, when we think of the above

Then again. We point with fingers of pride to the great new water works we are building you; to the magnificient pile of stone in Haight's Run, of which you have all heard. To our noble city officers—to those whom we have appointed to manage your finances—how have they ennobled and spread abroad the fame of our city by scattering far and wide with a lavish hand our bonds, beautiful bonds! How we love them! How we cherish them! How we love to pay tribute to them! Plunging down, down into the lowest depths of our pockets for the last penny to sacrifice on the altar of our love for them.

Have we not, oh! dear people, proven our love for you in accepting at your hands the highest salaries you would give us. Oh! it was not in our hearts to refuse you even this boon, but in the greatness of our love cried out more! more! and we even went further - our love for you knew no bounds. We helped ourselves to more than you in your modesty asked us to receive, and we let no opportunity pass to prove our love by taking all your loose change and dividing among ourselves that otherwise might be put to the ignoble purpose of paying some of your debts or buying bread for your children, and thus take away from you that glorious privilege of paying the last dollar you have for taxes.

Oh! when we think of all this our thoughts rise and soar aloft like the great balloon until lost in the ethereal brightness above the azure mists that wrap themselves in the glancing sunbeams and melt away in the infinitude of space. There, great Treasurer, you certainly cannot resist that appeal.

Again we call your attention to the fact that when you were last called upon to go to the polls and deposit your votes for the great Ulysses S. G., who so fully and clearly represents our views and is so in accord with us in taking in his generosity anything offered him, inasmuch that he has attained to the grand title of the great gift-taker—that we told you that if you voted with us and kept us in power that we would enjoy the good times we all wished for. We now point with pride to the glorious manner in which our promises have been kept. What good times are you now enjoying; oh, working people of Pittsburgh. Not for many years have you enjoyed so much leisure—no work to do—the grimy, hissing, whirling mills do not claim your precious time. We have caused their wheels and rolls to stop, their fires to go out, their furnaces to close their doors, and grant to you a long period of rest. Oh, it is our ambition to transform all you workingmen into gentlemen of elegant leisure. How well are we succeeding? You have nought to do but roam around the streets and chant that soul inspiring song "Hard times come again no more." We expect to continue our present policy until in the fullness of you gratitude you will deposit in our hands the title of your houses and lots to build more water works.

Behold the great statesmen we send to your Legislature, Hallsmen, ever ready to accept the highest bid for their votes—men who are ever ready to vote themselves back pay—indeed our Congressman has attained a national reputation, a title that is known from Maine to California, a title of great import, viz., "Salary Grabber"—a title which, you dear voters should be proud of in your Representative whom you should delight to honor. We assure you that glorious title will not be tarnished in his hands, for behold with what valor he is ever ready to defend it; ever ready to prove his ability to maintain it, and we feel that new glory will be gathered to it, and his pockets swell and grow with added fullness if you again return him to scenes where his greatness may glitter among the gems that are gathered in our national jewel casket. Again. Behold how those great monopolies—the National banks stand by us—have we not shown our patriotism and love for you in compelling them to accept all the terms necessary to give them full power to get all the money in the country, to grow rich and build great and beautiful houses—don't we pay them interest on their money and then compel them to charge you 1 per cent. interest on their debts. Oh, the National banks are great institutions they love us—they will stand by us—although we deprived them of the greatest privilege of all. We reserved that for the dear people, the poor people—namely, to pay taxes. No, the National banks and the bondholders shan't pay taxes—that privilege belongs to you. This we regard as one of the greatest features in our policy.

Now all that is necessary to gloriously, elect the great and glorious statesmen who are all so well versed in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" is for everybody to go to the polls and vote for our ticket—Do this in view of all we have done, are doing, and hope to do, and soon you will not have a care in the world, not having anything to care for.

We subscribe ourselves,
Your Noble Masters,
THE REPUBLICAN RING.
OCTOBER 24, 1874.

Internal Revenue receipts for this month will be about $9,000,000.

THE RING MEETING FRAUD.

WHAT A SIGNER TO THE CALL AND A REPUBLICAN OF THIRTY YEARS STANDING SAYS OF IT—THE BLAME PLACED WHERE IT BELONGS—ADVICE TO REPUBLICANS.

To the Editors of The Post:

I see by the Gazette of yesterday and to-day, that the fraud perpetrated on the business men of Pittsburgh by the meeting on Monday night is still kept up by that paper in its editorials. I think it my duty as a signer to the call and one of the oldest Republicans in the county to give as far as I know a correct statement of that meeting.

For thirty years I have been connected with the manufacturing and commercial interests of Pittsburgh and have always favored meetings and legislation in its favor. When, therefore, the call was presented to me I readily signed it, believing in improving the navigation of our rivers. But when the meeting came to order, the cut and dry order of proceedings shows that the improvement of the rivers was only a trap to improve the chances of Jas. S. Negley and Thomas Bayne for election to Congress.

I felt indignant that the leadership of the glorious old party I have voted with since 1846, had fallen into hands so utterly void of honor as to have recourse to the grosest fraud to keep in power; and now when I see the party papers willfully perpetuating the fraud and repeatedly blaming the disturbance at the meeting on Democrats, I now feel it my duty to say that the first cause of disturbance was the obtaining signatures to the call under false pretences, and already stated, I do not think Democrats done that.

The immediate cause of the disturbance was the act of Jas. I. Bennett, President of the meeting. When I rose in the meeting to a point of order as one of the signers of the call to say, "the speaker is not speaking in accordance with the call of the meeting," the president determinedly refused to recognize me and called on the speaker to proceed.

Neither Mr. Bennett, the President, Mr. Dravo, the speaker, nor myself, have ever so far as I know, been counted Democrats. It is therefore wrong to blame the disturbance on Democrats.

I further say it is false to say the resolutions endorsing Jas. S. Negley and Thomas Bayne were carried at all, much less that they were carried by a large majority. I assert it as my unbiased opinion the resolutions were voted down by a large majority; unless it is meant they were passed by a large majority of the Ring in private.

I now warn my fellow old-line Republicans that the glory has departed from our party when our leaders have to resort to such low tricks as fraud, deception and falsehood to keep in power. What could we expect of them if elected?

I now call upon all my old acquaintances who may have seen my name to the call to abandon the leadership of the authors of such an imposition and vote only for men who do not need to resort to such low, dishonest tricks to get into power, but who stand pledged to do all they can to reduce our taxes and administrate the laws faithfully.

Yours respectfully,
ARTHUR KIRK.

REPUDIATED AT HOME.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF LAWRENCE COUNTY REFUSE TO ENDORSE THE RING CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

[New Castle Gazette.]

It has leaked out that the Republican County Committee which met last Saturday only avoided a general explosion, by ignoring the Congressional nomination altogether. If the resolutions ratifying Dr. Wallace's nomination had been offered the committee would have been thrown into great commotion, and not improbably they would have been rejected. So his friends following the maxim that "prudence is the better part of valor," withheld them. But the loathing with which honest men in the committee look upon the "swindle" found free utterance. "I do not consider that John W. Wallace is the legitimate nominee for Congress at all," said one. "Nor I," said another, and many in and out of the committee echo the opinion. But for fear of damaging their county and State ticket the committee steered wide of the Wallace shoal—and "so they wrapped it up." But if they think that the people are going to endorse an outrage so palpable and a violation of their party usages so gross, we think they will find themselves mistaken. Some say openly we will vote for the Democrat before we will sanction by our suffrage an outrage so gross—a bargain and sale so disgraceful. And hundreds of other honest and trick-hating Republicans will quietly vote for Mr. Miller without saying any thing about it.

A RELIGIOUS REPUBLICAN ON STATE'S RIGHTS.

[New York Independant.]

It is not the business of Congress or of the Northern States to administer the State governments at the South. We have already had too much of this kind of business for the good of the country and the real interests of the Southern States, including those of the colored people. The Government has gone too far in the way of supporting bad State governments, and the true policy is to withdraw this support and leave the Southern people to take care of themselves. It is better that some "outrages" should exist, if it must be so, rather than that the General Government should be constantly meddling with the local affairs of the Southern States. The policy, on the whole, is productive of more evils than it prevents.

THE LAST STRUGGLE IN WISCONSIN.

[Milwaukee News.]

The skies are bright! The final overthrow of the Republican party is at hand, and this is its last struggle in Wisconsin for existence. It will be defeated this year in Wisconsin by from 20,000 to 30,000 majority. This defeat will be its destruction, and it will never rally again for a serious struggle. It will make one more attempt to live, as a third term party, with Grant for the standard-bearer, in 1876, and then it will go out forever. This year will witness the final act which precedes the catastrophe.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Grant's Administration has spent in its five years more money in civil and miscellaneous appropriations than the two administrations of Lincoln and Johnson spent during eight years, and they were extravagant.

GRANT'S FIVE YEARS.		LINCOLN AND JOHNSON'S EIGHT YEARS.	
1870....	$ 53,237,461 56	1862....	$21,408,491 16
1871....	60,481,916 23	1863....	23,256,955 39
1872....	60,984,757 42	1864....	27,505,599 46
1873....	73,328,110 06	1865....	43,047,658 01
1874....	69,641,593 02	1866....	41,056,961 54
Total..	$317,673,838 29	1867....	51,110,223 72
		1868....	53,009,867 67
		1869....	56,474,061 53
		Total..	$316,869,828 48

The Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. of the State of West Virginia, convened in Wheeling, on Tuesday, P. G. S. Stuart presiding. Yesterday a grand parade participated in by a number of lodges from Ohio took place. Fully fifteen hundred were in the line of procession. The convention closed with a grand banquet last night.

POOR LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee have addressed a communication to Gen. Emory protesting against the action of Merrill at Shreveport, in which they say:

We have received credible information of the fact that Lewis Merrill, Major of the Seventh regiment of the United States cavalry, an officer under your command, did, on the 22d inst., at the city of Shreveport, make an affidavit for the arrest of a large number of citizens of this State. The offense charged by said officer is one strictly cognizable by the civil courts and appertains in no manner to the military service. As you are aware a political campaign is being conducted in this State under the Constitution and laws of the country. The effect intended by the exhibition of zeal of this military officer cannot be otherwise than to throw the influence of the power of his official position against the political party of which we are the organ. Having but recently arrived in that section of the country, and it not appearing in his affidavit that his rights have been interfered with, we cannot characterize his gratuitous services in that behalf otherwise than unmilitary and intimidating and in conflict with the spirit of our institutions. We feel that we are the more promptly called upon to protest against the conduct of this military officer, as past sad experience in our State proves that Republican political leaders have found it an easy matter to subordinate the civil to the military power which our fellow citizens at the North are justly, by their votes denouncing as an outrage against Constitutional liberty and the rights of civil government.

DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES—MIDNIGHT ARRESTS MADE WITHOUT WARRANTS.

The following letter from a respectable and reputable source to a business firm in this city, is vouched for, the writer's name being omitted for fear of persecution. It shows the feeling among the people of the county parishes. Other letters of similar purport are published here.

GRANT PARISH, Oct. 20, 1874.

Gentlemen: We have a squad of United States cavalry up here that I am afraid will play the mischief with our prospects. We do not blame the cavalry, for they are soldiers and have to obey orders. Last night a squad came to my brother's house between midnight and daylight and arrested him without warrant or authority, took him away from his wife and two little children, the eldest four years old and rode him around the country till just before daylight, and then told him to go home. They had no warrant for him, but when they came to his house and he told them his name, the marshal looked at the long list and said he had a warrant for him. The two soldiers that guarded him to his stable to get his horse, said while out there, that they would be damned if they were not

TIRED OF THIS MIDNIGHT BUSINESS,

and he told me the Lieutenant that was along did not have a word to say, but seemed to be there because he had to be and that he disliked it very much. No Democratic citizen is allowed to sleep all night. He is likely to be

DRAGGED FROM HIS FAMILY

and bed any time of the night, to be carried around through the country to intimidate white people and keep them away from the polls. This is a strong Democratic parish, but I am afraid that one-half the whites will not vote. Gen. Emory says no troops have been used to carry elections or purposes of intimidation. They are being used right here for that purpose now and a great many persons are saying, it is no use,

THEY WON'T GIVE US A FAIR ELECTION.

If we demand our rights, the Marshal will arrest, under instructions contained in the Attorney General's circular. I wish you would see if that is what the Advisory Board calls fair play. I never saw such a desperate effort made to intimidate white people as is being made here. I have seen United States troops used to carry elections before in Rapides parish, but it did not compare with this midnight arrest of innocent people without the shadow of a warrant. I expect my turn will come to-night.

MEETING OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS CALLED TO CONSIDER FIELD'S OPINION.

A meeting of naturalized citizens will be held on Wednesday to consider the matter of the Attorney General's opinion on the action of the authorities regarding naturalization papers issued by the Second District Court. The records of the court show eight thousand four hundred and four persons naturalized since January '64. It is stated that a number of papers were also issued during a term of Judge Davignaud, of which there is no record. The meeting of the members of the bar is called for Wednesday to consider Field's opinion on the Second District Court naturalization question. It is understood that the State authorities have concluded to arrange separate boxes for ballots of voters naturalized by the Second District Court, votes to be counted and candidates affected by the result to contest before the Courts.

MORE WORK OF THE ARMY TO INTIMIDATE VOTERS.

SHREVEPORT, October 26.—The examination of the gentleman arrested on Saturday was postponed until to-morrow. No additional arrests have been made here and General Merrill now says there will not be. Officers of the Era, No. 10, which arrived from below to-night report that

THE GREATEST CONSTERNATION PREVAILS

at all points below here and Alandria. The cavalry is now coming up the river from Natchioches arresting men as they progress. At the time the Era passed up, fifteen or twenty men had been arrested between Natchioches and Grapples Bluff and planters above the last named point were expecting to be taken when the troops arrived. Officers of the Era confirm the statement of Capt. Scovell of the Bryarly and state further that

MANY PLANTERS HAVE FLED FROM THEIR HOMES

and that the negroes have gathered in large numbers at the towns along the river leaving unpicked the finest cotton crop in several years.

MERRILL'S ACTION CONDEMNED BY GEN EMORY.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—The military officers here generally condemn the action of Merrill at Shreveport. Merrill telegraphs to General Emory that his action has been greatly exaggerated. Merrill made the affidavit on which the arrests were made. This fact cannot be denied.

THE RADICALS ALSO WAGE WAR IN MONROE.

MONROE, October 26.—N. J. Nott, Parish Judge and S. W. Ramsey, Recorder of Claiborne parish, Dr. Richardson, Mayor of Homer, and James Huey, S. Mayfield and P. L. Phillips, of Lincoln were brought here this morning under a cavalry escort. Huey and Richardson were handcuffed together. The prisoners were placed under a close guard in the Sheriff's office. Their counsel were admitted on a written order. The Claiborne prisoners are charged with an attempt to break up a peaceable assemblage on the 11th of July in Homer, when Mayor Richardson, Ramsey and Scott were active in preventing a riot. The Lincoln prisoners are charged with an attempt to compel Jewett, by whom the warrants are issued to resign as Commissioner in Lincoln. The prisoners declared they did not know he was Commissioner and never made such a demand.

BARBARITY OF THE ARREST.

The prisoners were arrested without time to consult their families or get a change of clothing. When Huey asked for the authority for his arrest, Lieut. Hodgeson, in charge of the cavalry, drew a repeater, saying, 'This is my authority." A squad of soldiers were brought in with loaded carbines when Deputy Marshal Selye drew out a pair of handcuffs and placed them on Huey's wrists and put his hands behind his back. The entire party were lodged last night in the Lincoln jail. A room in the jail here is preparing for the prisoners' accommodation, as nineteen prisoners, mostly negroes and felons are already confined in the three small rooms. Claiborne and Lincoln are Democratic parishes. Marshal Selye insultingly refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by District Judge Trimble, a Republican.

The telegraph wires were cut after leaving Homer. A prominent Granger and minister states that the Lieutenant gave the order to cut the wires and bring him pieces of the wire. Great indignation is felt here at the arrest and the harsh treatment of the prisoners, but the feeling is to submit to the course of the law. The belief is general that the arrests were made for political effect. The prosecution is represented by Col. John Ray, the defense by Judge Richardson and Col. Cobb. The preliminary trial is fixed for to-morrow before Jewett, of Lincoln, now holding Court here. The affidavit for the arrest of the Claiborne prisoners was made by a negro, and that of the Lincoln prisoners by Fountain, a white office-holder.

TRIAL OF THE ST. MARTIN'S PRISONERS.

NEW IBERIA, October 26.—St. Martin's prisoners were brought here by the U. S. Deputy Marshal and a guard of cavalry. A preliminary examination was held before U. S. Commissioner E. H. Riddell, District Clerk of Iberia. The arrests were made under the Ku-Klux act. Two of the prisoners were held to bail in $6,000 each and one in $1,000 to appear before the U. S. District Court. The fourth, A. Herbert, was discharged. Prominent citizens of St. Martin's parish were present to sign bonds for any amount but were refused until they furnished certificates of property which prevents bonds being signed before to-morrow. Prominent officials of that parish gave the information that a great many more arrests would be made soon.

OVER TWO HUNDRED WARRANTS ISSUED IN HOMER.

HOMER, Oct. 27.—No additional arrests in this parish have been reported since Saturday. There are several bodies of troops in various parts of the parish. H. H. Maxey, a Republican, says that warrants are out for over two hundred citizens. Not a single threatened individual has left or will leave. There is a difference of opinion among Republicans here, as to the effects of arrests on Saturday. Some of them repudiate the whole affair, and are endeavoring to shift the responsibility. The rumors of arrests are frequent from neighboring parishes.

Judge Trimble has information that when Sheriff Aycock reached Vienna, and served the writs issued by him, that the sheriff and his deputy were treated in a most contemptuous manner; the writ of habeas corpus was disregarded, and that shameful and abusive language was used by Lieutenant Hodgson in command by Selye. The prisoners Scott, Ramsey and Richardson were surrounded by soldiers with their guns cocked. Judge Trimble is indignant that the civil authority was disregarded and will take steps to punish the offenders. Trimble is a Republican and supporter of Kellogg's administration.

THE TELEGRAPH COMPANY AFTER THE SOLDIERS.

MONROE, October 27.—The Telegraph Company is taking testimony relative to the cutting of wires by Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Selye west of Vienna. Both wires were cut in six different places and forty or fifty feet taken out of each wire and the ends wrapped around the trees and the insulators removed. The repairer was several hour in repairing the damages. Affidavits will show the cutting was done by soldiers under orders from Lieut. Hodgson and Marshal Selye.

TRIAL OF THE HOMER COUNTY PRISONERS.

MONROE, October 27.—The investigation before Commissioner Jewett, of the cases of Judge Scott, Recorder Ramsey and Mayor Richardson of Homer, Claiborne parish, who were brought here yesterday, closed to-day. A decision will be rendered to-morrow. The testimony of Scott Raines, the colored principal witness for the prosecution, was that the Republican meeting broke up because of a pistol fired in the street about a square off. No one disturbed or threatened the meeting, but he, (Raines) was subsequently personally abused by white men, but did not leave town till sunset. Young Maxey and other Government witnesses testified favorably to the accused.

Sheriff Aycock, summoned by the defense, testified that himself, Ramsey, Richardson and Scott were active in keeping peace which was threatened by the violent action of negroes who demanded possession of a white man who had a difficulty with a negro where the pistol was fired, and that he summoned several whites as an armed posse to suppress the mob; that he arrested a white man whose forcible seizure the blacks attempted; that there were no politics in the case; that there were only about fifty white men in the town to three hundred blacks.

Rev. J. H. Jordan, also for the defense corroborated the testimony of Aycock and said, that when he saw the blacks rushing to seize the white man, he laid hands on the shoulders of the foremost negro and told him to await the action of the authorities. Several in the rear cried, "knock the d——d white men loose." The negroes halted, however, and finally quiet was restored. Here the evidence closed, and the case was argued by John Ray for the prosecution, and Judge Richardson and Capt. Cobb for the defense. The prisoners are confined under guard in an old dilapidated residence. The trial of Huey, Mayfield and Phillips, of Lincoln, was fixed for to-morrow.

GOOD BAIL FOR PRISONERS REFUSED.

NEW IBERIA, October 27.—It is reported that Seack Fournet and Benjamin Bertrand were arrested at St. Martins to-day by the United States Deputy Marshal. The prisoners who were tried here yesterday are still in custody, all offers to sign the bond being refused. Gen. Decloust, one of the wealthiest planters of St. Martin's parish came here to-day to sign a bond and was refused.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—GREAT SURPRISE MANIFESTED AS EVERYTHING IS QUIET.

FRANKLIN, October 27.—A detachment of Unitnd States infantry, in command of Captain Page, arrived here to-night. Their arrival causes much surprise among all classes of citizens, as the parish of St. Mary's was never more quiet than at present and a better and more friendly feeling exists among the two races now than ever before.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT ATTORNEYS ADVERSE TO THAT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Thomas J. Semmes, Judge Collins, J. H. New and Albert Voorhees, prominent attorneys, have given their opinion adverse to that of Attorney General Field, regarding the Second District Court naturalizations. It is now stated that if Field's opinion prevails, a large number of convicts will claim new trials and many litigations will be renewed, where juries who tried causes had one or more persons naturalized by the Second District Court. It is also stated that several parish officials will be disqualified.

John Crossley, a member of the British, Parliament, of London, was received at the Chamber of Commerce, last night, by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Valley Society of New Orleans.

The Board of School Directors call on the city for $500,000 for the public schools for the ensuing year.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT SANDY CREEK, PENN TOWNSHIP—AN ABLE, CONVINCING AND TELLING ARGUMENT BY HON. JAMES H. HOPKINS—THE LARGEST POLITICAL GATHERING EVER SEEN IN THAT NEIGHBORHOOD.

On Saturday last the Democracy held a mass meeting at Sandy Creek which was attended not only by the voters of Penn, but also by those of the adjoining townships. It is generally considered to have been the largest political gathering ever seen in those parts.

Mr. W. H. M'Nary was made President. He was assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents composed of venerable and staunch Democrats. The meeting was opened with a short speech by the President, at the conclusion of which he introduced James H. Hopkins, who was received with great applause. When the cheers ceased the gentleman spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. HOPKINS.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I come before you to-night not to entertain you with any display of oratory, not to influence your passions by eloquent appeals, but to reason with you frankly, calmly and soberly as one neighbor should talk to another upon subjects in which they have a common interest. You and I are citizens of the same country and as such are equally interested in its prosperity, equally jealous of its honor, equally solicitous that honest men should be our rulers and that prudent laws should be enacted for our government. We are all taxpayers, and hence are alike interested in having economy and integrity made the controlling principles in the administration of public offices.

Allegheny county has been my home for almost a quarter of a century; and whatever I am and whatever I possess I owe to this community. All my interests are identical with yours. Whatever brings prosperity to your households gladdens mine; whatever depresses your material progress overshadows me. Hence I claim the right to come to you, and camly and earnestly exchange thoughts upon the condition of public affairs, and with you to determine what should be done for the common good.

It is true I am a candidate for your suffrages; but I trust that fact will bias neither my mind nor yours while we investigate the matters before us, and seek only to know the truth and to do the right. We may belong to different political parties, but neither should that fact warp our judgments while we all honestly strive to ascertain what is our duty as good citizens.

Parties are essential to a Republic and the more evenly balanced the better for the country. When a party becomes too powerful, its managers are apt to defy the people and to conduct affairs as if the Government belonged to them. The chiefs form Rings to perpetuate their own power and to promote their own gain regardless of the honest masses of the party. This fact is most forcibly illustrated at the present time. The great body of voters of the Republican party have a sincere desire to see purity in public station. They are indignant at profligacy and corruption, and are eager for reform. Year after year they have been deluded by promises unfulfilled. At last hundreds and thousands have grown heart sick with hope deferred, and have determined to save their party by the overthrow of the Ring masters. A thorough defeat will drive these men, who fatten upon office, to seek some other livelihood, and the management of their party will then fall into better and more honest hands. The shackles of party have been broken, the crack of the party lash has lost its terror, and this fall will witness more free and independent voting than has been seen for years.

Republicans can at this time well afford to turn out their faithless leaders; for all the great questions of national policy to which they were attached have been definitely settled in accordance with their wishes. There is not now open a single one of the party issues which for eighteen years have divided us. All of the various questions growing out of the institution of slavery have been settled by the utter abolition of that institution. Slavery is dead, and there is no one who would roll away the stone from its sepulchre. The enfranchisement of the negroes has been accomplished, and hence is beyond the realm of discussion. Recognizing all these things as established facts, and believing that a discussion of them and of all dead issues would be profitless, let us consider the questions of to-day, questions of present moment to this community.

THE TARIFF.

To all the people of Pennsylvania, and especially to counties like ours, there is no question of such far-reaching importance as the tariff. Its influence is felt not only in our mills, factories and mines, but it creeps into every office and counting room, confronts us upon the highways and meets us at our firesides. Nature has bountifully given us hills thick-ribbed with latent wealth, and we have a people with brave hearts and strong arms eager to develop this wealth into domestic happiness, commercial prosperity and national glory and power. This cannot be done unless the Government, by means of a tariff, stands between us and the products of Europe's pauper labor. By this means also, can provision best be made for the payment of the immense national debt, which, if liquidated by direct taxation, would spread desolation over all the land. But to such an audience as this no argument is needed to show the importance of this question. We glory in what Pennsylvania has done for the amelioration of the afflicted and unfortunate, for the cause of education and for the elevation of the moral sentiment of her people. We feel that there are still grander possibilities for the exercise of her energies and resources. The undeveloped wealth of our great State, if properly protected and fostered, will add to her already marvelous growth, and will cause plenty and contentment to crown every hearthstone.

Born and reared in Pennsylvania, loving her as a child loves a kind, generous and noble mother; identified with all her interests; proud of her wealth and eager for her prosperity, I would esteem a privilege as well as a duty to advocate every measure calculated to promote her interests.

In order that there may be no room for doubt and no ground for misrepresentation of my opinion upon this question, I adopt for my creed, without hesitation or reservation, the tariff resolution of the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania.

It is idle to say that the tariff is a party question. In some localities, men of both parties imagine that a high tariff is detrimental to their interests, while in this State the interets of all classess are largely dependent upon the successful working of our manufactories and mines.

I have here McPherson's Hand Book for 1874, which contains the platforms of six Republican State Conventions. Four of them, Connecticut and Maine, Illinois and Iowa, make no allusion to the tariff. Vermont and Indiana give it a feeble endorsement. Yet it would be unfair to argue from this that the Republican party is opposed to a protective tariff. I refer to this fact merely to show you that the question is a local one, and while all absorbing to us, is treated with indifference elsewhere.

The Ring men, who have abused the confidence of the Republican party, and who hear the loud murmurs of indignation are seeking to avert their doom by the false allegation that we are in favor of free trade. But I apprehend that the voters of this county are not children, to be scared by a shadow, nor to be deceived by a breath.

I deny emphatically that General Negley is any more earnestly devoted to the interests of this constituency than I am. I deny that he is any more zealous in the protection of American industry, and I think I can show by the Record that the interests of our people have not been very successfully guarded in his hands.

I greatly regret that my opponent did not deem it expedient to go with me before the people, that we might in each other's presence, and in the hearing of the voters, present our views upon this and other topics. Gen. Negley is an affable and agreeable gentleman, and I have nothing to say derogatory to his private life and character. I speak only of his official record. For six years he has been your representative in Congress, and you have a right to ask him to render an account of his stewardship. I shall treat him as courteously and fairly as if he were present, and shall let the Congressional Globe Journal answer for him.

On page 16 of House Journal of the First Session of the Forty-second Congress, you will find that Mr. Farnsworth gave notice of a resolution to repeal the duty on coal. Gen. Negley was in his seat at the time, for his name appears in the yeas and nays called directly afterwards, upon a motion to adjourn. Here was knowledge of the fact that one of the great interests of his constituents, one in which many of you, fellow-citizens, have an immediate and personal interest was imperilled. A few days afterwards Mr. Farnsworth's resolution was called up and passed the House by a large majority. The ayes and nays are recorded on page 49. Among those NOT VOTING appears the name of JAMES S. NEGLEY. This fact conveys its own commentary and repels the claim that your representative was always the vigilant guardian of the mining interests.

While Gen. Negley has been in Congress the tariff has been twice reduced. A comparison between the schedule of duties on imports now and the one in operation in 1869, will startle those who have not examined the matter, and will show how groundless is the claim that Gen. Negley has been potential in protecting our industries.

The tariff in 1869 was—

Upon pig iron	$ 9 00 per ton.
Upon iron (common bar size)	33 60 per ton.
Upon steel worth over 11c.	108 06 per ton.
Upon bituminous coal	1 25 per ton.
Upon anthracite coal	40 per ton.
Upon window glass (16x24)	44 80 per ton.
Upon glassware, pressed	35 per cent. ad. val
Upon glassware, cut	40 per cent. ad. val

The tariff now is—

		Reduction.
Upon pig iron	$ 6 30 per ton.	$ 2 70
Upon iron (common bar size)	30 24 per ton.	3 36
Upon steel worth over 11c.	92 74 per ton.	10 39
Upon bituminous coal	75 per ton.	50
Upon anthracite coal	free.	40
Upon window glass (16x24)	40 32	4 48
Upon glassware, pressed	30½ p. ct. ad. val.	4½
Upon glassware, cut	36 p. ct. ad. val.	4

Here were matters of supreme importance to every man, woman and child in this Congressional District; matters infinitely above steamship subsidies or railroad land grants.

If coal operators and iron masters and glass manufacturers were guaranteed as profits the amount of this reduction upon their several products, there would be no idle picks about our coal mines; there would be no blown out furnaces, no silent hammers, no unheated ovens; but the busy hum of cheerful industry would echo through our hills and crowded streets.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Immediately and intimately connected with the tariff, is the question of labor. The fundamental idea of protection, is to enable us to compete with the products of cheap labor in other countries. And this implies a declaration that we would not debase labor, nor refuse to yield it its just reward. In this country there is no royal blood. None are noble but those made so by pure lives and generous deeds. Here there is no limit to the aspirations of the worthy and the brave. Honest toil deserves respect and honor. The monuments of its achievements greet us upon every hand. We owe it our sympathy, consideration and encouragement. Every effort tending to elevate labor; to promote its comfort, increase its usefulness and advance its general prosperity will always command my cordial support.

LAND GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.

The improvident and wasteful manner in which our national domain has been given away, has at last roused the people to a sense of the wrong. Giant corporations organized for private speculation quite as much as for public use, applying the well known arts of lobbying command the most liberal legislation, while individual industry and enterprise are left to struggle against unfavorable legislation. During the Government's existence only about 70,000,000 acres of land have been voted for educational purposes. This was the people's cause and should have commanded the attention of their representatives. But when monied corporations entered the Legislative halls there was no such inattention and parsimony. In ten years 160,000,000 of acres were voted away to these monopolies. In addition to this, vast amounts of money have been lobbied through Congress as subsidies to corporations.

This legislation is not only profligate in itself, but it is demoralizing in its effects. Corruptionists flocked to Washington and crowded the corridors of the Capital to rob the National Treasury; and what is worse, to debauch the morals of our officeholders.

You have all read that sad and shameful chapter in the history of our country which records the gigantic swindle known as the Credit Mobilier frauds. That only illustrates how legislation is procured for monster corporations; and how the National treasury can be used for the profit of a Ring.

It is part of the legislative history of the country that Gen. Negley supported most of these land grant and subsidy bills; and when some of the Ring were exposed and convicted, the representative from this district voted to shield them from punishment.

Some of the fruits—and they are Dead Sea fruits—of this legislation have been witnessed during the past year. Encouraged by the success of the Credit Mobilier, a dozen other schemes were organized, and the country was flooded with railroad bonds, and bankers used the money of their depositors to further the projects, and before they could transfer the load to other shoulders, the crash came, burying in ruin the innocent as well as the guilty. Its direful effects are everywhere manifest. Manufacturers are crippled, trade is paralyzed, the laborers wages are reduced, or perhaps his employment is gone. Winter approaches, bringing want and gloom, distress, suffering and death. The reduction of the tariff, and the reckless, if not criminal fostering of speculative corporations, may be numbered amongst the reasons which brought on this ruin.

DEBT AND TAXATION.

The privileges of citizenship which we enjoy demand of us a compensatory duty. I think no one objects to the payment of his fair share of the taxation necessary to sustain our government. But we have a right to object and do object to paying the exorbitant assessments made necessary by profligacy and corruption. Can there be any reason for this other than mismanagement, wastefulness and fraud? Read the disclosures which are so frequent and so sickening of corruption and rottenness in the management of public affairs. It would be tiresome and needless to refer to them in detail. But inasmuch as a boast has been recently made of the manner in which the State debt has been reduced, let us look at the facts.

In 1858, by an act of Assembly, the revenues to be derived from certain enumerated sources were set apart as a sinking fund with which to pay the interest and principal of the State debt. In 1860 this debt amounted to about $38,000,000. Since that time the receipts, which should have gone into the sinking fund, amounted to nearly $4,000,000 per annum. If this fund had been faithfully applied the State debt would now only be a name. Instead of boasting that one-half of the debt has been paid; those who have had the custody of the sinking fund should blush that the debt has not been entirely obliterated.

Charges have been boldly and openly made that the funds of the State Treasury are being used for private gain. They are farmed out amongst a favored few and used to perpetuate the power of the Ring.

FREE NAVIGATION.

No community can have a deeper interest than this one in the free and unobstructed navigation of the rivers. These highways bring to us the crude materials and bear from us the manufactured articles. Producer and consumer are alike interested in cheap transportation. Every obstruction adds to the danger and delay and the consequent cost of navigation. These rivers are the nation's highways marked out by nature, and their free use should not be impeded for any subordinate interest. This implies no antagonism to railroad enterprises, for science has demonstrated the facility with which the widest streams can be spanned without hindering or harming the floating traffic. I am in earnest sympathy with the people who seek to protect our navigable streams from obstruction, and who strive to cheapen the transportation of the products of the country.

REFORM, ETC.

I have shown you, my fellow citizens, how your material interests have been impaired, how your burdens have been made heavier, how your national patrimony has been wasted. But all this, momentous as it is, dwindles into insignificance when compared with the staggering blow which has been given to public morality and private virtue. Young men grow up into citizenship, reading in the current literature of the day, accounts of defalcation, jobbery, bribery and corruption of every kind in official station. Land grant subsidy, lobbying, Credit Mobilier bribery, San Domingo foolery, Sanborn swindles, Washington City frauds are read with amazement and disgust. But when it is seen that the participators in these schemes are not only unpunished but honored, what effect must it have upon the young men of our land? Resolutions and promises of reform are but idle breath, which have too often served to deceive. The people are sick and weary of delay, and intend themselves to effect reforms which the Ring have hitherto denied them.

I am in favor of abolishing innumerable useless offices, which only serve to pension idle partizans. Accompany this with the most rigid system of economy in all departments of government; exact the strictest integrity in every department of trust; punish official malfeasance with the utmost rigor, and then we will have a sincere and honest reform in civil service, and not a mere delusive pretense which "keep the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope."

THE REAL ISSUE.

The issue this fall is a plain and simple one. Shall the power of the Ring be perpetuated or shall the people rule? Shall extravagance and fraud, imbecility and oppression grinding taxation and general gloom continue? Or shall we inaugurate an era of official purity and integrity, of private virtue, of unselfish patriotism, of individual happiness and of general prosperity? The question is not whether the Republican or Democratic party shall rule? so much as it is whether the people or the Ring shall triumph? Let your judgment be pronounced with emphasis; and on November 3rd, may we congratulate each other that the sceptre of the Ring is forever broken.

THE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS SPEAK

THE RING MEETING REPUDIATED.

WILL THE RING ORGANS LONGER CONTINUE THEIR FALSEHOODS?—FACTS FOR HONEST MEN.

We, the undersigned, placed our names to a paper inviting the manufacturers and parties desiring the improvement and unobstructed navigation of our rivers, and all interested in any of the diversified forms of industry peculiar to this county, to meet and give expression to our views, etc. We signed the same without the slightest intention of endorsing any candidate now before the public, but with the view alone of fraternizing upon recommendations of public policy upon which all could most cordially agree, and the use of our names for the advancement of any political aspirant or to aid in the success of any political party was unwarranted.

Fisher Brothers,	Arthur Kirk,
W. P. Logan,	L. Irwin & Co.,
Wilkins, Bly & Co.,	H. Holdship,
David Bly & Co.,	Hugus & Hacke,
Jno. A. Warden,	Sam. B. Harper,
C. D. Moore,	W. A. Reed, Presid't Alleg'y Trust Co.,
H. S. Goodwin,	D. P. Reighard,
C. A. Warmcastle,	J. A. McKee & Sons,
Thos. Jackson,	M. Graver,
R. J. Hemmick,	Jos. P. Wood,
A. W. Oxnard,	Gray & Co.,
J. H. Letsche,	J. C. Kirkpatrick,
M. Livingston,	C. Hoeveler & Co.,
D. Bushell,	Wm. H. Byram,
Ed. Oxnard,	J. S. Ramsey & Co.,
David C. Herbst,	A. B. Mills,
Tack Bros.,	W. M. McKelvy & Co.,
Citizens' Oil Ref. Co.,	Oliver McClintock & Co.,
T. E. Tack, Sec'y,	R. P. Wallace & Co.,
S. A. Cosgrave,	Armstrong, Fawcett & McKelvy.
Leo. Oppenheim,	
Wormser, Myers & Co.,	
Geo. W. Holdship & Co.,	

THE TEMPERANCE VOTERS.

The Christian Temperance Alliance and Prohibitionists met at their rooms Monday morning, Mr. Gallagher in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. J. Vannote—candidate for Assembly—was read and carried. He resigns in favor of Mr. Morrison, who, he says, can be relied upon. Mr. W. L. Powell's name was mentioned as a substitute in place of J. Vannote. A motion was made by Mr. Baird that they endorse Messrs. Shidle and Irwin, the Democratic nominees for Legislature in the Second district. It was amended that their names be printed upon their ticket, and the motion was finally carried after considerable discussion.

Mr. Black stated that Mr. Shidle had requested that the Prohibitionists would not endorse him.

Mr. Nicholson was afraid about Messrs. Jeremy and Onslow being elected, and said the responsibility rested upon the temperance voters.

The following amendment was offered to Baird's resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Prohibition party have declined to nominate candidates for the Legislature in the Second Legislattve district, and

Whereas, Messrs. Onslow and Jeremy have been endorsed by the Liquor League, we therefore recommend the Temperance voters of this district to support Messrs. Irwin and Shidle as candidates for the Legislature and that their names be printed upon our district.

Explanations were then offered in regard to the lateness of Mr. Vannote handing in his resignation, during which Mr. Gallagher stated that he had seen the gentlemen's letter containing the resignation, and that it spoke against prohibition, and that he voted most heartily in favor of accepting the resignation.

Mr. Vannote then rose and said in substance that he had accepted the nomination, not as a Prohibitionist, but as a Local Optionist. The question was then dropped.

Mr. T. J. Gillespie stated that Mr. R. W. Mackey had paid a visit to this city recently, and he thought that the business men's meeting in the Academy of Music, last night, was a blind.

Arrangements were completed for an all-day praise meeting in the Sixth Presbyterian Church on election day.

A motion was made and carried that they adjourn to meet in the Academy of Music last evening. The meeting then ourned with prayer by Rev. Swift.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

M. Munhall & Co., ys. Thomas Chambers. Action in trover and conversion to recover the value of a barrel of whisky. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $90.

Arthur Colburn & Co. vs. Samuel P. Shriver, on trial.

Joseph Mark vs. R. M. Dickey, Alexander Dickey and John A. Dickey, partners as R. M. Dickey & Sons, contractors, and the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, owners, on trial. This is an action for work and labor done.

In the case of Albert G. Miller vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on petition being presented, viewers were appointed.

In the case of Wm. F. Knox vs. the same defendant, a similar order was made.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick, and White.

In the case of P. C. Messick vs. Wm. Chambers and David Gregg, an action for work, the plaintiff discontinued as to Wm. Chambers, and the Court granted a new suit as to Gregg. Plaintiff's counsel then moved the Court to take off the non suit.

In the case of Nauman's administrator vs. the Germania Sick Relief Society, rule granted to show cause why judgment should not be entered.

Blakely & Co. vs. Thomas Davison. Rule to show cause why judgment should be opened.

Isaac W. Dausman vs. Robert Long, action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $432.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Report of Register Overton on the petition of G. H. Johnson, bankrupt, Bradford county, for the revocation of the adjudication and discontinuence of proceedings in bankruptcy, and recommending the same, was presented, and order made granting the same on payment of costs.

W. R. Smalley, bankrupt, Broadford. Petition presented and order made allowing the assignee to sell certain notes and accounts, assets of the said bankrupt's estate, after giving ten days notice.

John W. Garrison, bankrupt. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and order made confirming same.

J. J. Albeitz et al. vs. Gotlieb Siedle. Debtor filed an answer denying the allegations contained in creditors petition and demanding a jury trial, which was awarded at the next regular or special term at Pittsburgh.

R. McCutcheon et al. vs. Thomas J. Blackmore. Order made for a meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 9th prox.

United States vs. Jacob Steiner, Verdict guilty.

United States vs. Reuben Lish, alias L. Munroe, Luzerne county, indicted for personating U. S. Revenue officer. Defendant plead guilty.

United States vs. G. W. Dalcey, charged with embezzling postoffice funds. Defendant plead guilty.

United States vs. M. Devenney, Lawrence county, indicted for purchasing spirits contrary to revenue law. Verdict not guilty, U. S. Attorney Reed for United States and J. Scott Ferguson for defense.

A. Ortlieb & Co. bankrupt, city. The creditors having elected Wm. A. Sipe, Esq., of this city as assignee, the same was approved.

A McCain and John Montgomery indicted for breaking into the Postoffice at California, Washington county. Both defendants plead guilty, but during the progress of the trial Montgomery withdrew his plea and entered a plea of not guilty and was then used by the Government as a witness against McCain. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments were entered in this Court:

Allegheny Insurance Co. vs. James O'Hanlon. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed and an opinion delivered, which is adopted in the other three cases argued with this.

David Clark, vs. Reed & Gilchrist. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

Wm. Shroder vs. Samuel Kerr. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Edward House vs. James E. Spear and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hiram Powell et. al., vs. Maney Bredin. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

Samuel Smith et al. vs. Wm. T. Neill et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. The Judges of this Court being equally divided in opinion upon this case the judgment stands affirmed.

James Trunick vs. J. M. Gilchrist. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

David Sterrett et al., vs' Thos. Howorth et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

A. M. Stotler, for use, vs. Eugene McGary. Appeal from the District Court of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed, appellant pays the costs, and appeal dismissed.

Wm. Hageman vs. the People's Fire Insurance Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

Samuel McMasters vs. Andrew Frew. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Affirmed by equal division.

Abdiel McClure vs. Commonwealth and Abram Fulkman. Error to the District Court of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

George W. Canfield vs. John Gilmore. Error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed. Opinion.

B. F. Kennedy, Prothonotary, vs. the Commonwealth ex rel, Samuel Kilgore, Allegheny county, Treasurer. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. A careful examination of the acts of 6th of April, 1871, and 6th of March, 1872, convinces us that the terms "gross receipts," used in the fifth section of the latter act apply only to the fees and emoluments of the office of the Prothonotary, and not to the tax on writs, which he receives simply as the agent of the Commonwealth, and must account for to the Auditor General. The repeal of the fourth section of the act and its supplement to operate solely on on the fees and emoluments of the office, and withdrew the tax on writs from their operation. This tax was no longer to be paid into the county treasury according to the interpretation of the fourth section, but by its repeal, necessarily returned to its former depository, the State Treasury. The Court below, therefore, erred in awarding the mandamus. The recent act of 1874, settles the matter beyond controversy. Judgment reserved, and the petition dismissed, and the costs ordered to be paid by the petitioner.

In re road in Reserve township. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Proceedings in the Court below confirmed, except so much thereof as orders the widening of the Troy Hill road to the width of forty feet, as to which excess of seven feet, the order of the Court is quashed.

Wm. Dilworth vs. W. W. Ackley. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

F. W. Andrews vs. David Hannah et al. Time for the payment of the sum and interest found by the verdict, and for the filing of the deed provided for in the verdict, extended for the period of sixty days from and after the date of the judgment of affirmance, the interest to be computed from the date of the verdict.

Thomas Mellon vs. Thomas Holland. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Holmes vs. John A. Heckler. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Allegheny, in equity. Decree affirmed with costs to be paid by appellant and the appeal dismissed.

J. H. Irwin and wife vs. Matthew H. West, Jr. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Elizabeth Kennedy vs. David Kennedy et al. Appeal from the District Court of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs, and appeal dismissed.

Alfred King for use vs. H. Morris. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Nelson Waters vs. Ezra Cooper. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The trial of Hillon for the murder of Officer Weimar consumed the day in this court.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Joseph

COURTS.

PROCEEDINGS.

...ns— Judge Sterret.

Anthony Mumper ... malicious trespass, ...ercy, H. J. Heintz ...

...argaret Wood was acquitted of a charge of perjury, preferred by George Colston.

Theodore Miller was convicted of larceny, John C. Haney prosecutor.

Charles McKibben was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, Michael Malone prosecutor.

Sarah Stamates, charged by George Colston with perjury, was allowed a nolle pros.

John Haney was convicted of larceny by bailee, William Vainer prosecutor.

Robert Wray was convicted of felonious assault in shooting at William Barrett.

Peter Slater was found guilty of larceny from James Carr, but recommended to mercy.

John Owens is on trial charged with the larceny by bailee of three goats from David Dunseath.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

S. T. Mellor vs. the Leader Publishing Company. Verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages. The plaintiff is, however, required to pay the costs.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Carl Retter to Aaron French, H. F. Kunke and Wm. McLain were appointed appraisers.

Sterling Bonsall vs. Simon Beymer, an action on an oil contract, verdict for plaintiff for $6,300, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

John Scanlon vs. Patrick Crosby, action to recover damages for injuries done to a horse. Verdict for plaintiff for thirty-two dollars.

Davis, Chambers & Co. vs. W. C. Taylor. An action on a book account; the jury found for the defendant.

John McLaughlin vs. Thomas and R. J. Connell; action for work and labor done. On trial.

Henry Bost vs. the Birmingham Fire Insurance Co. An action to recover insurance money is on trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of James Hastings & Co. vs. Alexander Lane et ux., taken up on Monday, the jury found for plaintiff for $784 24.

H. Nease, surviving David Nease, late partners as D. Nease & Son, vs. James J. Donovan and James T. Woods, trustees of James Woods, deceased, is on trial. The plaintiffs leased a saw mill on Saw Mill Run from James Wood, deceased, and refused to pay the last quarter's rent, alleging that they had been interfered with in such a manner that they could not use the mill to advantage on account of obstructions such as cinders and iron from Wood's rolling mill, having been placed on the ground which they leased. A lot of lumber belonging to the plaintiffs, amounting to $4,375, was seized upon to satisfy the rent, and the case now on trial is an action in replevin to recover for the lumber sold.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. & A. T. Douthett, Allegheny city, bankrupts. Petition of J. H. Bailey, assignee, was presented and order made for the sale of certain dry goods in the store of said bankrupts, the same to be sold at private sale.

Samuel McClurkan in trust for Fort Pitt Banking Company et. al. vs. George Keifer, Fred. W. Keifer and William Hummell, of Allegheny city, partners as Keifer & Co. On motion of Duff & Leggett, solicitors for petitioning creditors, the said debtors were adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Shaffer.

United States vs. Morris Lang, liquor dealer, indicted for non payment of special tax. Defendant plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

United States vs. John Mardis, indicted for passing counterfeit National Bank notes. On trial.

On motion of C. Heydrick, Esq., N. B. Smiley, Esq., and F. W. Hays, Esq., of Venango county, were admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

The case of Charles Moselis, charged with passing counterfeit money, was taken up and is still on trial. District Attorney Reed appears for the Government and R. M. Gibson, Esq., for the defense.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Frederick Younger, charged with passing a counterfeit note.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills: U. S. vs. David Shane, John B. Chase, Samuel Baird, Jennie Baird, alias Jennie Potter, Ellis Serrel, Edwin W. Reed, Samuel Reynolds and Nancy Reynolds, David Byers, Joseph Marks, John Smith and Jacob Steiner, all indicted for violating the revenue laws. A true bill was also found against L. B. Sands and Ephraim Decker, charged with passing counterfeit money. Edwin W. Reed plead guilty.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

Wm. McArthur, M. M. McArthur, Rebecca McArthur, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Cyrus Kitchen, defendant in error and plaintiff below, error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argument continued for plaintiffs in error by W. R. Bole and Pearson Church contra. This was an action in ejectment for one hundred acres of land in Rockdale township.

Chas. H. Prescott, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. William A. Burkwalter and Abraham Boyer, defendants in error and plaintiffs below. Error to the Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks, for plaintiff in error, and Gordon contra. This suit grew out of a partnership.

Barney Vensel, assignee of Susan Vensel, widow and relic of Jacob Vensel, late of Richland township deceased, appellant, vs. Lewis Clover appellee. Appeal from the Common Pleas of Clarion county, sitting in equity. Argued by D. L. Corbett for appellant and Jenks contra. This is an appeal from master's report in the petition of certain lands in Clarion county,

Edward Sharkey, John H. Cortelyn and Edward A. L. Roberts, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Joseph Vega and Raphael Vega, partners as Joseph A. Vega & Bro. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by J. B Brawley for plaintiff, and Guthrie contra

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Owens was convicted of larceny by bailee of three goats from David Dunseath but recommended to mercy.

John Kennedy alias John Doe was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by Wm. Anderson.

James Donovan was acquitted of a charge of a charge of challenging and accepting a challenge to fight a duel.

The bill found against Joseph Wilson, for larceny, was quashed, it appearing that the jury had returned a true bill by mistake.

Alex. McCoy was convicted of mayhem on John Brown.

James McDonald was acquitted of a charge of aggravated assault and battery on Ellen Whalen.

Thomas Mulcarron was convicted of simple assault and battery on the same prosecutrix.

Joseph Brown was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement, Harry Martin prosecutor.

The jury were out in the case of James Quinn charged with indecent assault and battery on Mary Jane Hays.

Surety and desertion case will be taken up to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

George W. Caufield for use vs. John F. Ceffner. Action for boat hire. Verdict for plaintiff for $217 71.

Julia B. McDonough filed a petition claiming the benefit of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings.

In the libel suit of S. T. Mellor vs. the Leader Publishing Company, plaintiff made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of D. Nease & Son vs. Jas. T. Wood et al., an action for replevin, a juror was withdrawn and the case settled. Four other similar cases between the same parties were also settled.

The case of P. C. Messick vs. William Chambers and David Gregg is on trial. This is an action to recover $1,140 for work and labor done in removing old buildings and excavating for a new building foundation on Wood street, belonging to Mr. Gregg.

In Hastings & Co. vs. Alex. Lane et ux., defendant moved for arrest of judgment and a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. John Mardis, trial concluded and a verdict of not guilty returned.

United States vs. David Shawl, tried and a verdict of guilty rendered. The defendant was indicted for purchasing cigars in unstamped packages.

United States vs. John Smith; same offense. Verdict guilty.

United States vs. Samuel Baird, indicted for selling liquor without payment of special tax. On trial.

United States vs. Nellie Durant of Parker City, indicted for passing a counterfeit bill. Non prossed.

On motion of H. C. Campbell, Esq., A. L. Gordon, Esq., of Brookville, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

In the matter of George Nickel, bankrupt, Fayette county. Petition for an injunction in behalf of A. O. Tintsman, a creditor, against Daniel Kane, an execution creditor, presented, argued and refused. Stoner appeared for the injunction, and Watson, Schoyer and Lazear against the same.

Felix Beck, of Cambria county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Brotherline.

H. L. Thorn, of Venango county, bankrupt, was finally discharged.

W. S. Miller, Esq., presented a petition on behalf of Jacob Ritzman, a bankrupt, of the firm of Ritzman & Keller for a decree of discharge as to himself, which was argued and the decision of the Court reserved.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

ACTION FOR WORK ON AN OIL WELL.

Alexander Russell and John Russell, partners as Russell Bros., plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. J. G. Archer. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Mackey for plaintiff in error and Osmer contra. Archer filed a mechanics' lien against the plaintiffs in error, claiming $1,327 75 for work and labor done on an oil lease. A scire facias was issued, returned served personally, and defendants in their affidavit of defense admitted that they were indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of $810 11, but set forth a defence to the balance of the claim. Judgment was entered for the sum admitted to be due, and the plaintiff recovered $450 additional. The question at issue was whether or not the Court had the legal right to adopt and enforce a rule by which the plaintiff in an action may take judgment for the amount admitted to be due by the defendant in his affidavit of defense, which judgment for the purposes of lien and execution shall be final, and afterwards proceed to trial and judgment for the amount in dispute.

AN INSURANCE TROUBLE.

The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. the South Erie Iron Works. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by McCreary for plaintiffs in error, and Benson contra. The South Erie Iron Works were insured in the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company to the amount of $3,500 for five years, on property in the city of Erie. The property was burned down in 1871, and the morning after the fire the Secretary of the Iron Works called on the local agent of the Insurance Company, notified him of the fire and paid an assessment on their premium note, which had not been paid within the thirty days after notice, in accordance with the terms of the policy. The Insurance Company refused to pay the amount insured on the grounds that the assessment had not been paid in accordance with the provisions of the policy, and also because the company had not received a proper notice of the fire, the local agent only, and not the Secretary of the company having been notified. The plaintiffs brought suit and recovered the amount insured, with interest.

George Seigworth, survivor of J. G. Seigworth, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. Thomas Leffel, Henry Barnett and Samuel McPherson, doing business as Leffel, Barnett & Co. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Clarion county. Argued by Campbell for plaintiff in error, and Wilson and Corbett contra.

SHARP PRACTICE.

T. H. Brown, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. W. W. Reed. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and Marshall contra. A stranger, calling himself J. B. Smith, went to Brown, a farmer, alleging that he had letters patent for a Hay and Harvest Grinder, and exhibited what purported to be letters patent, and proposed to constitute defendant an agent for the sale of the instrument, and the defendant entered into a contract for that purpose. Smith took the letters patent and the printed contract, and subsequently cut the contract into two pieces, making the part he seems to have sold the plaintiff read as a promissory note. The question is, whether the part of the contract upon which suit is brought is void, or a promissory note obligatory upon the defendant. Following is the contract:

NORTH EAST, April 3, 1872.

Six months after date, I promise to pay J. B. Smith, or bearer, fifty dollars when I sell by order $250 worth of hay and harvest grinders for value received, with legal interest without appeal and also without defalcation or stay of execution.

T. H. BROWN,

Agent for Hay and Harvest grinders.

The note folded would read:

Six months after date I promise to pay J. B. Smith or order $250, for value received, with legal interest without defalication or stay of execution.

T. H. BROWN.

The note was cut by Smith, and Reed, in the Court below, recovered on it, when a writ of error was taken.

Gilmore & Sons., plaintiffs in error and defendants below vs. Thomas Reed, Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Corbett for plaintiffs in error and Wilson contra. This was an action brought by Reed against Gilmore & Sons for a balance alleged to be due on settlement, made by Samuel and Robert Gilmore with Reed for work and labor done.

Jasper H. Derryman, Isaac Westheimer and John Doherty, plaintiffs in error and defendants below vs. Andrew J. Nichols, error to the Cammon Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Reed for plaintiffs in error and Guthrie contra.

W. C. House and C. D. Angell, plaintiffs in error and defendants below vs. McVay, Walker & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Smiley for plaintiffs in error and Hydrick contra.

W. S. Vandergrift, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. E. C. Hoag. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Hays for defendant in error and nemo contra.

Wm. Aldrich, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. R. S. Battles, Henry M. Weber, and Charles F. Webster, executors of Henry McConnell deceased. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Cutler for plaintiff in error and Woodruff contra.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following sentences were imposed in this Court:

John Cash and John Deany, convicted of larceny, were sentenced, the first to sixteen and the latter to eighteen months in the Work House.

James Sheldon was sentenced for felonious assault on Wm. McAuliff three years to the Penitentiary, and for consenting to act as second in a duel to one year in the same institution, making four years in all.

William White for felonious assault and battery on Wm. McAuliff was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary, and for challenging "Jimmy" Donovan to fight a duel had two years more added, making six in all.

It appearing to the Court that "Jimmy" Donovan had been guilty of but simple assault and battery (on Thomas K. Potts), he was let off with one year to the Work House.

J. A. R. McCutcheon for assault and battery on B. Devlin was fined six cents and costs.

Thomas McCann, convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting William Crawford, was sentenced to jail for eight months.

Mary Welsh, convicted of larceny from John D. McCune, was sentenced to pay the costs and go ten days to jail.

Thomas Gibson, convicted of entering a building with felonious intent, was sentenced to the Workhouse for fifteen months. Henry D. Seliers prosecutor.

Toll. Gallager, convicted of larceny, got eighteen months to the Workhouse.

Robert Wray, for felonious assault and battery on Wm. Barnett, got two years to the Workhouse.

John Owens, for larceny by bailee of three goats from David Dunseath, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and be jailed for ten days.

William Crawford, found guilty of larceny from Jackson Scott, was sentenced four months to the Workhouse.

John Hanley, convicted of larceny by bailee, was sentenced ninety days to the Workhouse. William Varner prosecutor.

Alex. McCoy, convicted of biting part of John Brown's nose off, got two years to the Workhouse.

Thomas Mulcarron, found guilty of simple assault, was fined twenty dollars and sent to jail for ten days.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Samuel M. Kier's administratix vs. Thomas Mellon et al., James W. Over was appointed to take testimony.

Lizzie Eckler vs. Samuel C. Eckler; libel in divorce. Louis McMullen was appointed commissioner.

Townsend Adams vs. Mary Ann Adams libel in divorce, Wm. Owens, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

Dr. J. H. Roberts filed an affidavit representing that Nicholas Rice, election assessor of the First district, Thirtieth ward, is not a resident of that district. Affidavit filed.

The commission appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Jacob Staley, reported him sane, and the matter will be tried by jury.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jno. Cuthbert and G. Z. T. Rott, Saturday morning next was fixed for a hearing.

Catharine Leech vs. James B. Leech; libel in divorce. Geo. R. Cochran, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

John Bell vs. Mary Ann Bell, libel in divorce. Alleging that the defendant had threatened to cut his throat while asleep. Subpoena awarded.

Alice M. Smith vs. Albert H. Smith, libel in divorce, on the ground of desertion. Subpoena awarded.

Ellen Bunton vs. Wm. Bunton, libel in divorce. Subpoena awarded.

Ellen Frenen vs. James French; libel in divorce on the ground of desertion. Subpoena awarded.

Mary Ann Foy vs. Samuel Ray Foy; libel in divorce, on the ground of barbarous treatment, intoxication and adultery. Subpoena awarded.

James Shannon was permitted to adopt Ellen Buchanan.

J. Arbuthnot & Co. vs. Michael Cunningham et ux. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendants permitted to defend.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

J. C. Bryant was appointed to distribute money paid into court by the Sheriff, in Overbeck vs. A. Geisman.

The court approved the collection of H. D. Weaver as trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, as required by act of Assembly.

No other business of public interest was transacted in this court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. T. McNutt, of Allegheny county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The same was referred to Register Rodgers.

In the case of Samuel Baird, of Washington county, indicted for retailing liquor without paying of special tax, previously reported as on trial, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Jenny Potter alias Emma Baird, the reputed wife of the above named party, was convicted of retailing liquor without paying a special tax, and senteced to six months in the Washington county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

United States vs. Jacob Stiner, charged with selling unstamped cigars. Jury out.

In the case of McCain and Montgomery, of California, Washington county, indicted for breaking into and robbing the post-office of that place, an attachment for contempt was issued for the arrest of certain defaulting witnesses, who had been subpoened on the part of the United States.

Terrence McMahon plead guilty to failing to post special tax stamps in his place of business as a retail liquor dealer. Sentence suspended.

TRUE BILLS FOUND

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills;

United States vs. Charles Kennedy; retailing liquor without payment of special tax.

United States vs. Lizzie Ryan; retailing liquors without payment of special tax.

United States vs. Chas. Montgomery; retailing liquor without payment of special tax.

United States vs. John McQuillen; retailing liqnors without payment of special tax.

United States vs. J. R. Keith; having in possession counterfeit money with intent to pass the same.

United States vs. George W. Dacey; embezzling postoffice funds, retaining letters &c.

United States vs. J. M. White; selling articles in schedule "C" not stamped.

The case of the United States vs. W. W. Ingram, for corruptly influencing a juror of the United States, was ignored.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Felix Beck, Loretto, Cambria county, debtor. Mr. Sechler for the debtor, presented a petition for an injunction, and an order was made for the hearing of the same on the 6th prox., and in the meantime restraing F. D. Saupp et al.

Thomas McKearney, Lawrence county, bankrupt. A rule was granted on D. S. Morris, attorney for Alex J. Allen, et al., to show cause why the Court should not order sale to be made of a bond of the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company for the payment of $1,000, returnable on the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

Charles A. Schadt et al. vs. Charles Ochs, Luzerne county. On motion of the solicitor for petitioning creditor, Mr. Lazear, the said debtor is adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Willard.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams and Mercur.

Reed's Executor vs. City of Erie, was ordered for re-argument, and to be placed on the list for Erie county, in its proper place.

In Allison et al vs. Porterfield et al, and Porterfield's appeal (two cases) the argument was resumed by Corbett for defendant in error.

Appeal of Ginton et al. Certiorari to the Common Pleas of Forest county. Argued by Wilson for appellants and Benson contra.

Road Commissioners of Amity township vs. Betts. Ceriorari to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error and Allen contra.

Producers and Manufacturers' Bank vs. Richetts, and same vs. Blakely, Son & Co. Errors to the Common Pleas of Crawfore county. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error, Henderson for Blakely, Son & Co., and Slagle for Richetts.

Snyder & Co. vs. Carothers. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Wilson for plaintiff in error, and Corbett, contra.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES POCKET MONEY?

Under an act of Assembly passed some time since, parties to a suit are allowed to submit the same to a referee who is a member of the Supreme Court of the State and who can try the law and facts of a case subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court only. The first case tried in this county under the act was submitted some time since to R. B. Carnahan, Esq., at which time we gave the history of the case. The case referred to was that of Charles M. Ruple vs. J. G. Barr & Son, proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel. The plaintiff is a lawyer, practicing at the Washington County Bar. He complained that his room at the hotel was entered and robbed of $155 on the night of the 29th of August, 1873, and brought suit against the proprietors to recover the same. The defense set up was that a safe had been provided for the keeping of money and valuables, and the proprietors were not responsible for so large a sum in the custody of a guest in his own room. Also, that the defendant had ample notice of this provision; said notice being posted up in conspicuous places in the hotel and was printed on every page of the register. There is a proviso in the act of May 7th, 1855, defining the liability of innkeepers, which is as follows: "That nothing herein contained shall apply to such an amount of money, and such articles of goods, jewelry and valuables as is usual, common and prudent for any such guest or boarder to retain in his room or about his person."

The whole question then turned upon this point, viz.: Is $155 such an amount of money "as is usual, common and prudent for any such guest or boarder to retain in his room or about his person?"

The referee thought not, and thought there existed no necessity to carry this amount for personal expenses. Judgment was therefore entered for defendants for costs. The case will perhaps be taken to the Supreme Court for review.

$10 TO $1,000

Invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall Street, N. Y. sep17-1ywb&w

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The management have determined to have the drawing of the Fifth and Last Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, on the 30th day of November next. We believe now that all the tickets will be sold, and that the drawing will be a full one, but whether all are sold or not the drawing will nevertheless certainly come off on the day appointed.

The special object of this card is to call a meeting of the ticket-holders at Public Library Hall, on the 20th of November, to make arrangements in connection with the committee appointed by the Trustees to superintend the counting of the tags representing the numbers of tickets sold. While there is no actual necessity for the presence of ticket holders, as under our arrangements the interest of all are equally cared for, yet at the same time I would greatly prefer that as many of those interested as can, would attend this meeting and see each for himself how perfectly fair and impartial the distribution must be.

Every arrangement has been made for the drawing—but little more than a month remains for the sale of the remainder of the tickets, and whatever is done must be done promptly.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 22, 1874.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one one of the best built houses in the city, and the location very desirable. Price $20,000.

30 ACRES in Twenty second ward, good buildings excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to insure large increase in value. Price $2,000 per acre.

10 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $600 per acre.

4½ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty second ward, adjoining Thos. Wrightman. Price only $8,000.

84 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgwood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location; the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x90 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets.

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Pemlock street, locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted, immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $40,000.

THOS. F. STEWART,
Cor. Fifth ave and Wood street

FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

jy13 A&W C. COLEMAN & SON.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-sa&W

J. R. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
253 LIBERTY STREET

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. mal8a&W

HOW 'TIS DONE. Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or on application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents. EDGAAR W. JONES, SHLAND, Mass.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
PRINTERS & STATIONERS,
145 WOOD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOMS, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, third floor, is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. All information given relative to Taxes and Naturalization. All friends of the cause are invited to call.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAS. IRVIN, Vice Chairman.
sep24-d&w

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

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Samaritan Remedies.

ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIFT. SAMARITAN GIFT

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Samaritan Gift, Samaritan Gift.

The most reliable Remedies in use.
The most reliable Remedies in use.
The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING.
JOSEPH FLEMING.
JOSEPH FLEMING.

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail,
Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be an election held at Keown's Hotel, near Perrysville, MONDAY, November 2d, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, by the stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company, to elect a Board of Officers for said company for the ensuing year.

By order of the President.
PETER IVORY, Secretary.
OCTOBER 6, 1874. oc6-4tW

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day applied to the Surve or General of the State of Pennsylvania for a warrant for about one acre of land, situate in North Fayette township, Allegheny Co., State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Whitmer, on the south by lands of Abraham Bell and on the west by lands now or lately owned and claimed by Nevin Barclay.

This land is woodland and not enclosed by any

FENCE ON ANY OF THE LINES THEREOF,

But is enclosed by fences outside of the boundaries of said piece of land.

ABRAHAM BELL.
NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP, October 3, 1874.
oc5-4tW

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. IRWIN,
JAS. F. PATTERSON,
Executors.
oc17-4tW

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases. PRICE $5.—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists, 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. se27-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consist of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage, their consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time and the most permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in manhood years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. ly14 d&wlyr

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oc9-D&W-1y

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, oct3-6mw 78 Nassau street, New York.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, PITTSBURGH, PA

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough practical education of young men and middle aged men.

STUDENTS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME.

No vacations. School always in Session. For circulars containing full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, &c. Address, J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal. oc10-1mW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCTOBER 1874

BARGAINS IN

CARPETS.

The Best New Patterns,
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
The Celebrated Patent Linoleum,

Experienced Upholsters to Make and Lay.

PRICES TO SUIT THESE TIMES.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS.

It will pay every carpet buyer to look through our Stock.

Everybody treated alike, with courtesy and attention.

McFARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments.

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Wax work. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874. 4:sod

ANOTHER CHANCE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

POSTPONED TO

NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$ 250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts all cash		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets	$ 50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenth, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets and information address

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Public Library Building

LOUISIANA.

More Tyranny by the Radicals.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS TO BE MADE IN SHREVEPORT

NEW ORLEANS, October 22.—The Attorney General's opinion of the legality of naturalization before the Second District Court will not be officially delivered till to-morrow, but he to-day expressed the conviction that all naturalization papers issued from that court since 1864 are null and void.

The Picayune says: The question has been submitted to the District Attorney, and to all the other Judges, and there is only one idea on the subject. All the great legal minds this State has ever produced have failed to discover any illegality in this naturalization. It was left for our present Attorney General to spring the question just before the election. The Conservatives estimate the number of voters involved at four thousand.

MORE TYRANNY IN SHREVEPORT.

The following special is from Democratic sources:

SHREVEPORT, October 22.

On the authority of Gen. Merril and Commissioner Levissee, we learn that warrants are preparing for the arrest of merchants and others, which will probably take place to-morrow. The Times, in an extra, advises submission to arrests by the United States soldiers, but advises parties so arrested not to give bond. The card on which arrests are to be made is getting additional signatures to-day, and our people show no signs of weakening.

The question as to whether warrants were to be issued for the arrest of sixty-nine merchants who pledged themselves not to retain in their employ persons who support the Radical party in the pending contest, was to-day settled in the affirmative upon the authority of General Merrill of the United States Army commanding his department, and O. B. Levessee, United States Commissioner, who stated that the papers were being prepared and arrests would probably be made to-morrow. Since the first announcement on Monday of the intention of the authorities to make the arrest, the temper of the people has greatly improved, and it is not probable that any of the parties will endeavor to evade or resist arrest.

OPINIONS OF LEADING ATTORNEYS ON THE QUESTION.

The parties interested have consulted several leading attorneys, who advise them that their pledge is not in violation of enforcement, in that it does not threaten any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that a general declaration to employ no one upon certain conditions furnishes no ground for specific charge of intimidating any certain persons.

Immediately after the authoritative announcement of Gen. Merrill and Judge Levessee this morning, a pledge was again put in circulation and received one hundred and eighty additional signatures. These names include representatives of nearly every business establishment in the city. Copies of the pledge were also sent to the country, and are said to have received signatures of planters in parts of the parish. It is not known yet whether any others than the original sixty-nine figuers will be arrested or not.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL INTERVIEWED.

Attorney General Field, in a conversation on the subject of the jurisdiction of the second district court and an act of Congress, passed on the 14th of April, 1872, relative to naturalization of foreigners provides that any court record in any individual State, having common law jurisdiction, a seal clerk of prothonotary, shall be considered as a District Court within the meaning of this act.

Colonel Field affirms that since the adoption of the Constitution of 1874, the Second District Court has no common law jurisdiction, but has been known only as a court whose province is limited alone to probate matters. Prior to 1864, the court possessed not only probate jurisdiction, but extensive common law jurisdiction, which, at that time, made it a tribunal provided for the essential requisites necessary in issuing certificates of citizenship.

The Attorney General's opinion will be looked for with much anxiety as it involves the right of about 4,000 persons to vote. The legal quibble now raised causes much ill feeling against the authorities, being regarded by the Conservatives generally as a purely political wave.

The Hives, in withdrawing their candidates, did not express preference for the conservatives, as stated last night. In an address they say: In consideration of the present condition of political affairs, we, the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Hives, in joint session deemed it expedient to withdraw our ticket from the field, and to release from all pledges, both our candidates and their supporters, in order that they may be untrammeled in the coming election.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS CELEBRATED.

At half-past eight o'clock this morning solemn requiem high mass was celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at the request of the relatives of the citizen soldiery who fell in the late conflict.

The Third ward Conservative Colored Club now has a hundred and eighty members.

THE COMING NATIONAL CONVOCATION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Active preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Knights Templar who are expected from all sections of the Union, to attend the grand convocation, commencing Tuesday December, 1. It is estimated there will be between 6,000 and 8,000 present. The session of the Grand Commandery will last three days. The first day will be the reception and the grand encampment, to be followed by a grand parade, grand banquet, excursions, &c.

PROSPECT OF A GOOD CROP OF SUGAR.

The latest advices from the cane growings show an uncommonly large yield of cane per acre, and containing a greater proportion of sach urine matter than usual. The prospects are now good for the production of the largest crop of sugar that has been made in Louisiana since 1861.

MORE ARRESTS.

NEW IBERIA, La., October 22—Captain A. T. King, just arrived from St. Martinsville, reports the arrest, between twelve and two o'clock night before last, of Charles Hebert, at the Grand Placide Huval, by the Deputy United States Marshal; also, reports the general belief that warrants are in the hands of the Deputy Marshal for the arrest of Colonel Alcibiades DeBlanc, General DeClouet, Colonel Fournet, and other prominent citizens.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The following was unanimously adopted by the Democratic and Conservative State Executive Committee:

NEW ORLEANS, October 24, 1874.

Whereas, several thousand of our foreign born citizens were naturalized by the Second District Court, upon the advice of the best legal talent in the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question and acquiessed in for many years, and

Whereas, said naturalized citizens have been registered without opposition being made to their right to register and have thereby become qualified electors under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State, and

Whereas, it is contemplated by the Republican leaders—Kellogg, Packard, Beckwith and others to deprive our foreign born citizens thus naturalized of the right to vote by advising the Assistant Supervisor to arbitrarily strike out from the list of registered voters the names of said foreign born citizens, thereby investing said supervisor with the extraordinary power of arresting from said citizens the right of citizenship secured by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction and recognized in their fullest extent by said supervisors by their official act of registering said citizens, and

Whereas, this conspiracy between the Governor and Federal officials is intended to secure by fraud the same results in the Parish of Orleans which they are attempting to secure in the country parishes by intimidating white voters through the prostitution of the Federal judiciary and degradation of the United States army to local police purposes.

Be it resolved, that we denounce in unmeasured terms this movement to deprive said foreign born citizens of their right of citizenship and the persistent interference of Federal officials in affairs of our State which are intended to invite conflicts and disorder, and we denounce the weakness and disposition of the Executive in submitting to the dictation of said Federal officials.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every registered citizen thus naturalized, to present himself at the polls and cast his vote.

Resolved, That, if this outrage be consummated, we hold up to popular execution the individual authors of this fraud and conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens.

(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
President Executive Committee.

(Official)
E. G. DILL, Chief Secretary.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Attorney General Field has given an opinion, addressed to the State Register of Votes, from which the following extract is made:

SIR:—Your communication of the 28th inst. has been received, and the question you propound to me, whether the Second and First District Courts of the Parish of Orleans have authority under the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens and thereby confer the right of citizenship I have considered with more than ordinary care and with a view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined.

The fifth section of the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, provides that every Court of Record in any individual State having common law jurisdiction and a Seal and Clerk Prothonatory shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of said act, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such Court shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges as if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States. I maintain this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of Courts clothed with power by the act of Congress to naturalize aliens.

The inquiry suggests itself, does the Second Circuit contain the attributes required in the section above cited? If it does not possess all of them then it cannot naturalize. The Second District Court is a Court of limited jurisdiction, and I maintain, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1864, any other power or jurisdiction except that which strictly belongs to a Probate Court. Will it be contended that a Court is limited in its jurisdiction that is confined entirely to probate matters, with no power to decide upon controversies between litigants generally could be classed as a Court exercising common law powers.

Here follows an array of authorities showing that a Court to naturalize aliens must have common law jurisdiction and the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are cited, one of which says the Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction and had not jurisdiction to try a suit against heirs who had been put in possession of property of succession. The Attorney General then says: This Court devises all of its jurisdiction, and its proceedings are strictly dependent upon statuary law. In conclusion he says: After a very careful and patient examination of the question you submitted to me for my official opinion, and if I know myself with a determination to divest my mind of all political influences in coming to a conclusion, I am constrained to say that I do not believe that under the third section of the act of Congress, approved the 14th of April, 1802, the Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdiction to grant naturalization.

A THANKLESS OFFICE.

It is understood the Metropolitan police are about to strike for three months pay now due them.

THE MILITARY TO BE REVIEWED.

The troops stationed in the city and at Jackson barracks under command of Col Floyd Jones will be reviewed to-morrow morning on Canal street. Two companies of the 13th infantry arrived yesterday. Company G. of the 18th infantry goes to Greenville, Ala., and company G. of the 2nd infantry to Mobile. A daily parade of troops has been ordered, the only object being the exercise of the men both for sanitary purposes and to meet the requirements of the service.

MORE ARRESTS.

Parties from St. Martins report the arrest of Breaux bridge by the U. S. Marshal of Eng Durio, and A. Hubert. They, with those previously arrested were removed to St. Martinsville, where they are to have a preliminary examination next Monday. It is unknown upon what charge they were arrested. The police jury met yesterday and refused to take any action toward holding any election. The whites are supposed to be ahead at the close of registrations.

SHREVEPORT RADICALS CARRY THEIR THREATS INTO EXECUTION.

SHREVEPORT, October 24.—The following gentlemen were arrested this morning by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the enforcement act: Geo. S. A. Pike, banker; E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. & E. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city; John J. Horan, of the firm of Horan & Looney; W. P. Ford, of Boisseau & Ford; R. H. Lindsay, of Steess & Lindsay; J. G. McWilliams. Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were served by O'Neal, Radical candidate for Sheriff in Bossser parish, and were based upon affidavits of General Lewis Merrill, of the United Sirtes Army Commanding Division. No resistance was offered, and no one attempted to escape. The examination is set for Monday morning.

Ninety more warrants have been prepared at the instance of General Merrill. It is said these will be served Monday.

TEXT OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

SHREVEPORT, October 25.—The following is the text of the affidavit upon which the citizens of Shreveport were arrested: "U. S. A., District of Louisiana, personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned, Anothony Levis Merrill, Major of the Seventh Regiment, United States Cavalry, who, being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that on or about the 18th day of October, 1874, at the city of Shreveport, in the district aforesaid, (Here follow the names of the ninety citizens.) Did each and every one of them conspire to intimidate and control and did attempt to intimidate and control numerous qualified voters in said district in exercising the right of suffrage by threatening to deprive said votes of employment by threatening to refuse to renew contracts with said voters for labor in violation of the statute of the United States; wherefore, he prays that said parties be arrested and dealt with according to law.

LEWIS MERRILL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 22d day of October, 1874.

A. B. LEVISEE,
U. S. Commissioner of the District of Louisiana.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Capt. W. F. Scovel, of the steamer Bryarly, which arrived last night from Shreveport, states that on the way up, he engaged a full cargo of cotton for the return trip at points below Shreveport. In the meantime the calvary appeared, accompanied by the United States Deputy Marshal who were reported to have writs for the arrest of several hundred citizens of the parishes bordering on the Red river; that the reports and presence of cavalry produced a panic among the whites, who immediately took to the woods. The negroes stopped work and out of a full cargo engaged, the Bryarly got but twenty-five bales, there being no one to haul the cotton to the landings. Captain Scovel states that cotton picking has been almost entirely suspended on many plantations, which will cause heavy losses to both planters and merchants.

A COMPROMISE TICKET SELECTED IN FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, October 24.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the white and colored people of the parish of St. Mary, called in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the White League Nominating Convention on Saturday last, was held to-day. A compromise similar to that recently made in the parish of Terrebonne was effected. The meeting throughout was orderly, and the speeches delivered by both white and colored men were well received. The following compromise ticket, in opposition to the straight out Republican ticket, was adopted with great enthusiasm: Arthur Antoine, colored, and L. S. Clarke, white, candidates for House of Representatives; J. W. Lyman, white, for Parish Judge; Timothy Davis, colored, for Sheriff. The whites have two and the blacks two candidates for the police jury. The ward constable and the justices of the peace are equally divided.

REGISTRATION COMPLETED.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The Herald's New Orleans special says: The registry returns are now completed and show that one in three of the total population in the city is registered. While the Republicans charge Democrats with manufacturing 3,000 illegal naturalization papers, the Democrats claim they have detected 3,000 repeating frauds. Kellogg estimates the total registry of the State at 160,000, with negroes about 6,000 ahead of whites.

Col. Marr goes to Washington this week to induce the Supreme Court to take up the Grant Parish case at an early day to test the constitutionality of the law against the Ku-Klux.

OHIO.

Complete Official Election Returns.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 17,202.

Congressional Delegation---13 Democrats. 7 Republicans.

COLUMBUS, October 22.—Full official returns of the late State election in Ohio show that 238,406 votes were cast for William Bell, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 221,204 votes for Allen T. Wikoff, Republican and 7,815 for John R. Buchtel, Prohibitionist. Bell's official majority over Wikoff is 17,202 votes.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The official majorities in the several Congressional districts of the State are as follows:

District.	Congressmen.	Dem. Majority.	Rep. Majority
1.—	Sayler	3,314	
2.—	Banning	1,535	
3.—	Savage	1,162	
4.—	McMahon	1,099	
5.—	Rice	5,199	
6.—	Hurd	1,787	
7.—	Neal	2,225	
8.—	Lawrence		378
9.—	Poppleton	428	
10.—	Foster		160
11.—	Vance	1,941	
12.—	Walling (long term	3,914	
	Finck, (short term	4,789	
13.—	Southard	3,951	
14.—	Cowan	5,180	
15.—	Van Vorhees		999
16.—	Danford		1,236
17.—	Woodworth		276
18.—	Monroe		2,134
19.—	Garfield		6,346
20.—	Payne	2,519	

This gives the Democrats 13 and the Republicans 7 Congressmen.

RIVER DISASTER.

DETROIT, Mich., October 22.—The propeller Brooklyn, of the Northern Transportation Company, exploded her boiler this afternoon on the river, twelve miles below the city. Sixteen persons are reported missing. The steamer Cuba brought the survivors, a number of whom are badly injured, to this city.

LATER.—The Northern Transportation Company's steamer Brooklyn, bound from Ogdensburg to Chicago, exploded her boiler whilst coming up the river. The accident occurred about two o'clock. The effects of the explosion were fearful, instantly sinking the boat and killing a large number of persons. The steamer Cuba was a short distance ahead of the Brooklyn and picked up nearly all of the survivors, who were landed here, the injured being sent to the hospital. As yet no complete list of the lost or saved can be obtained. The agents here state there were only seven passengers on board. Others say there were at least ten. The crew numbered about twenty. It is thought at least half of those on board were killed.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The passengers killed are Mrs. Bobbin and child of Oswego; a lady from Cleveland and two Frenchmen from Ogdensburg, names unknown as the steward's books are in the sunken wreck. The crew killed are John Morely, first cook, of Ogdensburg; second cook, unknown, of Owego; Wm Helleard, second engineer, of Ogdensburg; James Romaine, wheelsman; Michael Houck and James Phillips, firemen, of Cape Vincent; Mike Hanley, deck hand; Samuel Anderson, porter, of Rensalear Falls, New York.

NAMES OF THE SAVED.

The saved passengers are Captain Boardman of Chicago, head injured and arm broken; James Mullen of Green Bay, seriously injured; F. W. Stevens of New Haven, leg broken and head cut; Riley Franklin of Lodi, Ohio, shoulder sprained and cut in the head. The names of the crew saved are Captain Harvey Brown, uninjured; first mate Daniel Reder, arm broken; second mate Abner Mellin, injured in the leg; first engineer Wm. Stoddari, fatally hurt; wheelman Antoine Parker slightly; lookout George Meade, uninjured; chambermaid Mary Brown, leg broken; cabin boy James Gibbons, unhurt; Amos Nelson, foot hurt; steward Wm. Plumsted, unhurt; Fred. Colle, deck hand, slight; two deck hands unknown.

The Brooklyn had a miscellaneous cargo, and was herself valued at $25,000. Some of the injured passengers say the boat was racing with the propellor Cuba, which had passed her a short time before, and that she was carrying a tremendous head of steam when the catastrophe occurred. Capt. Brown attributed the explosion to the low water in the boiler. The explosion tore her apart, sinking her almost instantly, nothing but her pilot house remaining above water. A tug was sent to the scene of the disaster at five o'clock and returned at seven, not bringing any more people. No dead bodies have as yet been recovered. It is reported that one of the dead bodies is tied to a stake at Grassy Pond.

STEAMER BURNED.

BATON ROUGE, October 22.—The steamboat Esperenza was burned last night at twelve o'clock at Profits Island. The boat and cargo was a total loss. The chambermaid of the boat was lost. No other lives were lost.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

CIDER retails at four cents a quart in Johnstown.

TWENTY-TWO prisoner now languish in the Greensburg jail.

JOHNSTOWN youths are happy now. They have a shooting gallery.

FORTY-TWO well formed pumpkins were pulled from one vine in Altoona the other day.

SNOW fell to the depth of an inch or more on the Allegheny mountains one day last week.

IT is said that Allentown capitalists have decided to erect a rolling mill of immense proportions.

THE lads and lassies of Greensburg now rejoice in the establishing of a dancing academy in their town.

A JOHNSTOWN jeweler is manufacturing a large clock for the tower of St. Vincent's monastery, near Latrobe.

THE residents of Green county are of the opinion that the county is possessed of a regularly organized band of robbers.

THE Lehigh Iron Company have reduced the pay of its salaried officers and clerks, an average of twenty-five per cent.

THE Catasauqua Manufacturing Company have been working for some time past on a contract of 2,000 car axles.

THE oil exports this last month were larger by a thousand barrels a day than during the same time last year.

A CURIOSITY in the shape of a white pig with feet like a dog is the wonder of the inhabitants of Pike township, Clearfield county.

THE oil farms about Petrolia are beginning to yield more largely. A new well lately struck is now doing two thousand barrels a day.

MR. DANIEL STAMBAUGH, of Pymatuning, Washington county, raised this season forty bushels of buckwheat from one bushel of seed.

SAYS the Altoona Sun: Dr. W. S. Bittner, of this city, has been engaged to paint a life-size portrait of Rev. M. Domenec, Catholic Bishop of this diocese.

KATIE GENT, eleven years old, niece of Thomas Gent, of Oil City, was so severely burned by her clothes taking fire, last Sunday, that she died on Monday afternoon.

A LADY named Mrs. Shaffer, of Somerset borough, was accidentally shot, but not seriously injured, by the careless handling of a loaded gun in the hands of a boarder, one day last week.

SAYS the Washington Review and Examiner: John Proudfit, of Hanover township, who was in attendance at court last week as a juror, was here in the same capacity sixty-one years previously.

ON Monday last an old man named Moses McGregor while employed at chopping wood in Pinecreek township, Jefferson county, was instantly killed by a tree falling upon him and crushing him to the earth.

MESSRS. Reis, Brown & Berger, of the Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, are still "going for" gas. They found some a few days ago, but it didn't last. Their "luck" may be better when they get deeper.

A LITTLE daughter of Stewart Thompson, who resides on Ninth avenue, Altoona, was accidentally run over and instantly killed on Thursday morning last, while crossing the railroad tracks at Ninth street.

ON Tuesday night last Israel Stone, of Carlisle, was assailed by some cowardly villian while passing a secluded place near the town. The assailant threw two stones at Mr. Stone, but fortunately none of the stones were effected.

THE extensive property of John Moyers, in Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland county, used for the manufacture of coke, was sold at Sheriff's sale, on Friday last, for $29,500; the First National Bank of Mt. Pleasant being the purchaser.

ENGINEES are engaged at running a preliminary line for a railroad from the crossing of Beaver run, near New Salem, to intersect the West Penn Railroad near the mouth of Blacklick Creek, says the Greensburg Argus.

THE Chartiers Valley Railway subscription suits have been appealed by the Company from the Common Pleas of Washington county to the Supreme Court, and it is probable the argument will be held in this city during November.

ON Friday afternoon Miss Louie Coleman, the talented young artist who won for herself a great reputation, and who gave promise of becoming the leading actress of the country, was buried at Carlisle. The promising young artist died at Colfax, Cal., from typhoid fever.

IT is a little remarkable how manufacturing establishments flourish on Pennsylvania soil. Whilst the silk mills at Patterson and other places have been seriously affected by the panic, that at Scranton has kept constantly at work, with no reduction of wages or hours of labor, and a still further addition to the works is contemplated.

THE New Castle & Franklin Railroad is rapidly approaching completion, only two miles of track remaining to be laid. The hands engaged in track-laying are now in sight of Stoneboro, and judging from the progress which they have hitherto made there is every reason to believe that the work will be completed by the 10th of November, if not sooner.

THE first case of cremation in Westmoreland county occurred one day last week at Derry. Johnny Fink, aged about eleven years, place a maltese kitten, a great favorite of the family, in the stove oven, closed the door and innocently awaited the result. The cries of distress caused a general hunt through the house, and finally the stove door was opened, but the little pet's "goose was cooked."

MR. SAMUEL LARANTURE, of Mt. Holy, met with a terrible death at the paper mills of that place on Friday last. He visited the mills for the purpose of grinding an ax, and while attempting to fix the belt on the grindstone the pulley was caught by the shafting of the mill, and dashed several times against the timbers by which the shafting was supported. The unfortunate man's flesh was torn to shreds, and nearly every bone in his body was broken.

THE dead body of a girl was found in the woods near Corry on Sunday last. Her clothing, except an under garment, was lying near the corpse, and a waterproof cloak had been thrown over the body. The name of the unfortunate girl is Mary Loichet. She was about eighteen years old and came from Erie county, N. Y. She is supposed to have been murdered. The Corry City Council have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderers.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Perry county Agricultural Fair was a grand success.

A FARMER'S savings bank has been incorporated at Burg Hill, Trumbull county; capital stock, $50,000.

THE first train on the A. & L. E. Railway passed over the road to the tunnel, between New Lexington and Moxahala, on Tuesday.

FIFTY thousand dollars have been subscribed for the new window glass factory in Bridgport, and it is said work will be commenced in a short time.

THE Akron Chain Works have been running steadily during the past year, and at this time is about to increase its force to one hundred and twenty hands.

SAYS the New Lexington Tribune: Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Senator in Congress from Iowa, and Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, are both natives of Harrison township, Perry county; and Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, is a native of the adjoining township of Newton, in Muskingum county. They are all farmers' sons.

THE Buckeye Bridge and Boiler Works, at Cleveland, is running lively, with forty hands, making some very large boilers and oil tanks, for Nebraska, Kentucky, Missouri, and other States. These works have been running steadily right through the dull season and has at this time work to its full capacity.

J. PARK ALEXANDER, manufacturer of fire brick and stoneware at Akron is shipping a car load of stoneware per day, besides filling large orders for fire brick. He has shipped 1,000 car loads of stoneware to one firm in Chicago. He is using flint gravel extensively in the manufacture of fire brick, and is now building brick works at Newburg, where he expects to commence operations about the 1st of November.

THE New Lexington Tribune says that the "People's Colleges," i. e. the log school houses of Perry county, have graduated a host of men who edit and manage newspapers, and create as much public opinion as any equal number of men in the United States. Among the number we mention James M. Comly, of the Ohio State Journal; Wm. McGahan, of the St. Louis Democrat; James McGahan and Januarius McGahan, of the New York Herald; W. A. Taylor, of the Pittsburgh POST; A. W. Delong, of the Huntington (Ind.) Herald; John H. Shearer, of the Marysville (O.) Tribune; Henry Talbott, of the Robinson (Ill.) Constitution; Lewis Green, of the Hocking Sentinel; Ed. Davenport, of the Logan Republican; and a number of others, including Walter C. Hood, now State Librarian of Ohio, David Sheward, Geo. M. Binckley, Joseph Thompson, James Sheward, Wm. Laird, all of whom are connected with the press of the country.

BOYS IN BLUE, ATTENTION!

BEATH, THE RING CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, AN ENEMY OF THE SOLDIERS.

[From the Huntingdon Globe, a Radical Republican Journal.]

Captain Beath, whom some people, including himself, delight to call "General," but who never was anything more than a captain of a negro regiment, betrayed the soldiers, thousands of whom had petitioned Congress for land warrants, by going to Washington, in the interest of the western railroads, and opposing the bill giving the defenders of the country land warrants. He succeeded in getting the lands for the railroads instead of the soldiers.

In a speech in Huntingdon October 7th, 1874, Beath tried to deny being employed by the railroads, but admitted as follows:

"It is true, I opposed the Bounty Land bill when presented in 1871."

He then stated as follows:

"I cannot take up your time by giving the details of the work done (by him at Washington) to secure the very best legislation possible for the soldier, not incompatible with the intereste of the public."

The legislation "incompatible with the interests of the public" can only mean that giving soldiers land warrants is incompatible with the interests of the western railroads in whose behalf he is employed.

One argument presented by Beath to Congress was that the soldiers were incapable of taking care of the land scrip; would sell it, &c. That he still holds the contemptable opinion of the business capacity of the soldiers is shown by this sentence in his speech:

"I believe that the rewards that the soldiers and sailors deserve from the nation will yet be paid, not by giving them scrip to hawk about and sell for the merest pittance that necessity may compel them to accept."

Soldiers, can you vote for a man who speaks of you in this way? Can you support a man who deprives you of your just claim? Will you vote for one who justifies his work of shame? Dare you vote for a man who insultingly speaks of you, hawking your just rewards about for a pittance? Soldiers, elect Gen. McCandless he is your true friend.

FROM THE SHENANGO VALLEY.

ERRETT'S ADDRESS—THE RADS. CARRYING WHISKEY ON ONE SHOULDER AND WATER ON THE OTHER—THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS—HIS ELECTION PREDICTED.

[Cor. of The Post.]

GREENVILLE, Pa., Oct. 22, 1874.

Things have come to such a pass in political matters here as well as elsewhere, that an honest man's conscience cannot be quieted unless he speaks out occasionally and reproves the fraud, hypocrisy and political chicanery around him. The leaders of the Radical party seem to be permeated with hypocrisy from Russel Errett down to his petty township henchmen. It must have been with a blush of shame that the Republican editor published Errett's address in their last week's issue. How refreshing it was to see the immaculate Errett try to prove to the voters of this section that the new Constitution was a Republican measure, put through by the Republican party, &c, when every one in their part of the State remembers well that no paper in Western Pennsylvania so strongly opposed it as that same Errett's Commercial, and no weekly paper worked harder against its adoption than the Mercer Dispatch, the leading Republican paper in Mercer county. Now these same papers try to make the people believe are worthy of all praise for its adoption. What cheek? If that is not "stealing the liberty of heaven to serve the devil in" then we don't know what it is. They seem to think the people a set of consumate fools to be driven and led by them at will. A few eye-openers such as Ohio and Indiana gave, will teach them some wholesome lessons. If the people in November do not order them "down and out" it will be very strange. The silent men, who say little, will speak in thunder tones through the ballot-box ere two weeks have passed.

Another case of hypocrisy of the same party in this (Mercer) county.—In order to catch the temperance vote, the Rads, in their County Convention this fall, inserted a local option crusade-prohibition plank in their platform, and by resolution required their candidates to endorse it, and even vote for prohibition. That looked very nice, and the Radicals have held up the Republicans of Mercer county as a model set of moralists worthy of all honor for their fearless enunciation of right principle. But now behold their consistency! That was done to hold the loud-mouthed prohibitionists; another element in their party must be paliated, and hence they turn around and nominate men who are known to be anti-temperance in practice at least, and who cannot stand upon the platform, but must lie down upon it if they can get on it at all. This same high-toned convention was abundantly supplied with the ardent; buckets full of free whiskey were within easy reach of the delegates, and a long, black bottle full of the same liquid stood guard upon the table of the committee which drew up the prohibition platform. What a fraud that convention was! and now they have the effrontery and impudence to ask honest men to endorse them. To the prohibitionist they will show the platform as being all right and worthy of support, and urge him to vote for principles and not men—to the anti-prohibitionist he will say "look at our nominees, you know they can take their whiskey straight and are all right." Will honest men allow themselves to be hoodwinked in this way? We think not.

In honorable contrast to this was the action of the Democratic Convention. As honest men they adopted a platform without reference to any sumptuary laws, nominated good, honest and sober men for office, and now with clear consciences ask the people to endorse both, which will more than likely be done.

The Democrats of this Congressional District have been fortunate in nominating so good a man as James Sheakley, of Greenville, whose private and public life is above reproach; indeed, he is above suspicion. His political enemies may search through his whole past life, and whether as farmer, mechanic or oil operator, no dishonorable act can be discovered. He is open-hearted, straightforward and free from deceit in everything. He is none of your intriguing, smooth politicians—this thing to one and something else to another—but outspoken in his views and the very embodiment of honor and integrity. He is no politician nor place seeker and knows none of their tricks, and would scorn to use them if he did; but an open-hearted man of the people, identified with the industries of the district, one who in Congress will attend to his duties and honor his constituents. No man who desires upright men in office can refuse to vote for James Sheakley. We count on him overcoming a majority of 1,800. His opponent is J. G. White, Esq., of the Mercer Bar, whose fame extends throughout that ancient borough and adjacent townships.

SHENANGO.

CLARION COUNTY.

A correspondent writing from East Brady, says:

"The glorious news from Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, etc., has stirred up the old Jackson feeling among the Democracy, and Clarion county, it is claimed by knowing ones, will give Jenks for Congress two thousand majority. Harry White spoke here on last Saturday to a slim crowd of twenty-five, and they soon became disgusted and left. Many Republicans here will support Jenks, and are working for him openly and above board."

EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

A REPUBLICAN TELLS WHY HE CANNOT SUPPORT THE RING TICKET.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23 1874.

EDITORS POST:—Two weeks ago, I thought that I would support the entire Republican ticket, believing then that it had not been nominated by Ring influences. But when I found Mr. R. W. Mackey, the chief of the Ring, back upon his native heath, working as only Mackey knows how to work, for that ticket, I was thoroughly convinced that it was a Ring affair, and I immediately renounced it. I shall now cast my vote against it, and hundreds, if not thousands of other true and honest Republicans will do the same thing. We have no other means left to defeat the Ring. Mackey's presence here at this juncture has shown us our duty, and fixed our determination. Down with the Ring.

A REPUBLICAN.

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

AN INTERESTING MEETING YESTERDAY—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE CITY ATTORNEY SHOULD BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE—THE TAXPAYERS' OPINION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES—OLD REPUBLICANS DENOUNCING THE RADICAL CANDIDATES, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of the 23d.)

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, President Jones in the chair.

On motion, Mr. A. P. Norton was called upon to act as Secretary, in the abscence of Secretary Finley.

Mr. Alex. King, from the Committee on Finance, reported that they had secured what money was needed for defraying the expenses thus far incurred, and that they had feed their counsel. He also presented the following resolutions:

OFFICIAL DISREGARD OF LAW.

Resolved, That the only safe rule of official duty is a strict observance of the laws and ordinances; a disregard of this rule in the past and a disposition to conceal the city's true financial condition, and run the city government on the proceeds of water bonds and other obligations not intended for the purpose, was the means of introducing gross irregularities and greatly aggravating our present difficulties.

Resolved, That the temporizing policy and disregard of law by the city authorities as evinced by awarding contracts to favorite contractors, instead of the lowest responsible bidder, and flooding the money market with gold interest bearing bonds in violation of the constitutional limitation, and in the absence of legislative authority, is calculated to destroy all confidence in the city government.

Resolved, That such a policy on the part of the city government will devolve on the taxpayers the necessity of resisting the payment of all unlawful claims and obligations, it being the legal duty of purchasers of such obligations to inquire under what authority they are issued.

Resolved, That a greater amount of bail should be required of city officials having the duty of issuing city bonds and contracting city debts, and they should be held to a strict accountability for excessive and illegal issues.

SHOULD BE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

Resolved, That the City Attorney should be elected by the people and not by Councils. This is necessary to the independence of the office for the proper administration of the law and defense of the legal rights of the citizens, and to prevent it from becoming a shield for ring abuses.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A brief discussion was had, when, on motion, the latter resolution was adopted as an interrogation to be put to the different Legislative candidates in addition to those already published.

A WORD IN FAVOR OF DR. WOOD.

Mr. Powers, from the committee appointed to interrogate these candidates, reported that he had received replies from Dr. E. A. Wood and Mr. Larimer, as already published in THE POST. Concerning the letter of Dr. Wood, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the Forty-fifth District, the Chairman spoke in the highest terms of praise. He said the letter abounded with sound, sensible suggestions in regard to the course of the different candidates in answering to the questions propounded, as well as giving a truthful representation of his principles and those by which he would be governed in case he were elected. His views were in perfect accord and harmony with those of the taxpayers and of all honest, intelligent voters in the city. Dr. Wood, he said, was an educated man, and in every way worthy of the support of this organization. In concluding his speech, which was received with great attention and was followed by applause, Mr. Powers suggested that when the meeting adjourned it adjourn until after the election.

Judge Mellon said he was very much pleased with the remarks of the last speaker, but would suggest that another meeting be held before the election for the purpose of considering the relative merits of the different candidates, and recommending such as are worthy to the support of the taxpayers. He fully endorsed all Mr. Powers had said, with the exception of the point in regard to not meeting until after the election.

DENOUNCING RADICAL CADIDATES.

President Jones said he had been a Republican for many years, but in connection with a multitude of Republicans, he would support at least two-thirds of the Democratic candidates at the coming election.

Mr. O'Keefe thought it would not be advisable for the Union to attempt the organization of another party.

Mr. William Wallace said it was not the purpose of the Union to organize another party, but merely to support the most worthy candidates of either party. As for himself, he said he meant to cut at least one-half of the Republican Ring candidates, and he had always voted the Republican ticket.

THE TAX SYSTEM.

Hon. T. J. Bigham, who was present by special invitation, stated that he thought the tax system should be changed to suit the new Constitution, and that efforts were now being made to have the system changed at the next meeting of the Legislature. He stated that his sympathies were certainly in accord with those of the taxpayers present, for, like them, he was compelled to pay more for taxes than he realized from his property. The mania in the city for increasing the salaries of the officials and the enormous and outrageous expenditures constantly being made had created the necessity of the high rate of taxes and a check should be put to such proceedings by the votes of those interested. Owing to his absence from his city, he had not been present at the meetings of the Union, but hereafter he would like to attend.

At the close of his address on motion, Mr. Bigham was received as a member of the Executive Committee.

ABOLISHING THE BOARD OF REVISION.

Mr. O'Keefe offered the following:

Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Union most earnestly request the City Councils, to take immediate action for the passage of an ordinance abolishing the Board of Revision, as the same is unnecessary.

Dr. Gallagher favored Councils taking such action, as would reduce the number of members from thirty-seven to five.

Mr. Bingham thought it an outrage on the part of City Councils in keeping a board at work for years, at the rate of five dollars a day, for five minutes daily service.

Mr. Powers also, favored the abolishing of the Board. Two or three persons he said did all the work, while each member drew his little five dollars a day.

After further discussion, the resolution was postponed and the Committee adjourned to meet on Thursday next, without taking action on Judge Mellon's motion.

STILL IN THE FIELD.

HON. THOMAS HOWARD, THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Reports having been circulated to the effect that Mr. Howard had withdrawn from the canvass that gentleman thus settles the rumors:

I was compelled to leave home on account of ill health and should have been very much gratified to have been able to have remained at home and been every day with the people. Certainly a change is needed in our officials at home and at Washington. The people wrong themselves in keeping men too long in congress. By frequent changes men coming direct from their constituents, will be much more likely to be honest. It requires time and experience to become initiated into all the corrupt rings. Conspirators against the public interests are not ready to take in new men without full trial. They have to wait and thoroughly learn their men. I should have been glad if some other suitable person had taken my place, but as it is I shall remain in the field. I will not withdraw. My tickets will be prepared, so that all who wish to vote for me shall have the opportunity. My health is so far restored that I expect to leave here next week. In fact, I feel quite well, but the doctor advises me to remain a few day longer. I want it definitely understood by all that I

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Michael Shiedmantel was convicted of assault and battery, John White prosecutor.

A. Roth, charged by Henry Thim with fortune telling, was acquitted and the costs assessed upon the prosecutor.

James McAleese, charged by Edward Terry with the larceny of a $300 watch, plead guilty.

B. B. Bloomfield plead nolle contendere to assault and battery; Eliza Pettigrew prosecutrix.

James S. Nelson plead guilty to false pretenses; James H. Aiken prosecutor.

Joseph Trumph, who conspired with Maggie Butterfield to rob John Smith of some gold coins, plead guilty of receiving stolen goods.

The jury were out in the case of Robert Caughey, charged by George Condy with larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Hezekiah K. Hillon was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

Thomas Fleming plead guilty to assault and battery on Anthony Happy.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Jno. H. McClurg vs. Wray & McElhaney, an action for carriage hire, tried before Judge Stowe. Verdict for plaintiff for $69 55.

G. C. Dallenbach, for use, vs. Jake Hill. Juror withdrawn and cause continued. This was an action on a promissory note.

W. McOlindon vs. William Kelly and B. McGathen, garnishees of John Stone, an action against the garnishees to recover moneys. Jury out.

James C. McAfee vs. W. C. Cook; an action for work done; tried before Judge Collier. Jury out.

Joseph Mark vs. R. M. Dickey & Sons, contractors, and the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien. The jury found for plaintiff for $808 90, $92 50 being for extra work, and $716 40 under the contract; and further, that the contract was made upon examination of the plans and specifications, and with full opportunity to inspect the same, the verdict as to the extras being subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

Josiah W. Guy vs. Theodore F. Phillips, garnishee of Mary N. Cunningham and J. P. Cunningham; an action against the garnishee for moneys. Plaintiff took a non suit.

Rihn and Wiler for use vs. Henry George and his wife action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for debt, Mrs. George and judgment against Henry George.

Robert Pollock vs. Isabella Oley, administratrix et al. for to revive and continue lien of judgment. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick

M. McD. Smith vs. Holland Riddle. On trial.

In the case of McMurtrie et al. vs. Dravo et al., the jury found for plaintiff for $1,158 33 2-3.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Watson, Indiana, bankrupt. The answer of S. M. Clark, assignee, to the rule to show cause why he should not render an account of the receipts to Dr. Thomas Murray, was referred to Register Marchand for report. A rule was also granted on the bankrupt to show cause why he should not turn over to Dr. Murray, a farm purchased by him; returnable on the 2nd Monday of December.

J. B. Sneathen et al., vs. Rea & Rodgers and Staib & Co. On motion of C. C. Montooth, the debtors were adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Wm. G. Johnston and E. P. Jones, trustees, vs. Blackmore & Nelson, Henry G. Bell & Co., vs. James Bryden & Co., and Evans, Dallas & Gilmore et al. vs. G. W. Ebert and Jacob Poe, owners of the steamboat Mollie Ebert, cases at issue in bankruptcy were tried separately and under the charge of the Court, the jury found that the facts set forth in the creditor's petitions were correct and true.

In the case of the owners of the steamboat Mollie Ebert, the following creditors were allowed to intervene: Western Insurance Company, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Insurance Company, Boatman's Insurance Company, Iron City National Bank, J. V. Stockdale, trustee of the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, Andrew Ackley and the Allegheny Insurance Company.

The cases of Henry Frank vs. A. Inskeep & Co, Amos Tenny vs. Brady's Pen Iron Co., Fourth National Bank vs. C. L. Graff, L. Bamberger & Co. vs. F. D. Hamilton & Co., James McKibben vs. Moyes, Gardener & Co., E. P. Jones' trustee &c. vs A. Inskeep & Co., same vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Co., Dilworth Bros. and others vs. G. M. Metzgar, were continued.

The case of the United States vs. the distillery and the land appurtenant thereto, lately occupied by David Young, was tried and a verdict in favor of the United States rendered. The case was one of forfeiture for illicit distilling. The forfeiture includes one and one-eighth acres of ground, spring house, grist mill, &c. The mash was located in the grist mill and the distilling was carried on in the spring house.

The case of the United States vs. A. S. Palmer and R. R. Wise, sureties of and implead with F. J. Truesdale, late postmaster at Foxburg, A. V. R. R., was next tried. This was an action for balance due the government. Verdict for the United States for $279 30.

The case of Weiler & Ellis vs. Albert Stehle, in bankruptcy, was continued.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams and Mercur.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error and defendants below vs. Mt. Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Argued by George Shiras, Jr., for plaintiffs in error, and Hons. Edgar Cowan and H. D. Foster contra. The argument in this case occupied the entire day. This was an action in ejectment brought by the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad Company to recover that road and its franchises from the Connellsville Company. The road is between nine and ten miles in length, and was constructed as a feeder to the Connellsville road, and was leased by that company in January, 1871. The lease was broken and the road subsequently leased to the Southwestern Railroad Company, and the action below was based on the ground that the Connellsville Company had failed to comply with the terms of the lease, and that consequently the lease was void. A verdict for plaintiffs was returned below, when the Connellsville Company took exceptions to the rulings of the court.

The case was tried before Judge Sterrett, Judge Logan not sitting on account of having at one time been an interested party.

WHICH SHALL IT BE!

STEAL, BEG OR STARVE.

A man named Chas. Braun, who has been in this country but four or five months, came to the Mayor's office Wednesday and related that during this time he had hunted dilligently for employment but found none. He was anxious to return to Vater land, but could not raise the funds. He said he did not want to steal, beg or starve, and asked to be sent to the Work House as a vag. After finding that the applicant represented his condition and character correctly, a commitment was made out, and he will be taken to Claremont this morning. It seems strange after all that Gen. Negley has done for this city, that so many able bodied young men are reduced to the alternative of going to the Work House or stealing for a living. This young man could not vote for the Ring, so of course he will be just as useful at the Work House as any where else.

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	110¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118½
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118½
Five-Twenties, 1862	113½
Five-Twenties, 1864	116
Five-Twenties, 1865	117
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	116½
Five-Twenties, 1867	117½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	117
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	117½
Ten Forties	113
Ten Forties (coupons)	113
Currency Sixes	117½
New Five Per Cents	111½
STOCKS.	
Western Union	79½
Adams Express	69
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	70½
American Express	61
United States Express	63½
Pacific Mail	45½
New York Central	103½
Erie	20½
Erie preferred	48
Harlem	129
Harlem preferred	130
Michigan Central	73½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87
Northwestern common	59½
Northwestern preferred	83½
Rock Island	96½
New Jersey Central	104½
St. Paul	32½
St. Paul preferred	71½
Toledo and Wabash	29½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	50
Fort Wayne	99½
Terre Haute	6
Terre Haute preferred	24
B. H. and E	1½
Chicago and Alton	97½
Chicago and Alton preferred	103
Ohio and Mississippi	28
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	62
Burlington and Quincy	138½
Lake Shore	80½
Panama	95
Illinois Central	91¾
Union Pacific	33½
Central Pacific	93½
Union	85½
Hartford and Erie	9½
Delaware & Lackawana	105¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, October 29, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; buyers as a general thing are taking hold sparingly, merely sufficient to meet their current wants; this, however, is nothing new and has been the situation for some time and will likely continue so for some to come. The weather continues very mild for the season. The continued low stage of water in the Ohio and other rivers has been a serious drawback on trade generally. Flour—The demand was fair and sales were regular; notwithstanding the large receipts previous prices have been maintained. The leading houses are well satisfied with the situation. The mills have an ample supply of wheat on hand and are busily engaged in manufacturing a very superior article of flour. Bacon—The market was a weak one and prices have further declined; it will be borne in mind by our readers that we made the remark that they were running up prices too steep and that the demand would be cut off; had our advice been taken there would have been a smaller supply of smoked meat on hand at this time. Butter is dull and prices are a shade weaker; buyers are taking hold sparingly; the principal demand at present is for choice roll for family use. Cheese is firm without any change in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,304	Apples, bbls	365
Potatoes, bush.	7,900	Butter, pkgs	40
Oats, sks	2,258	Hay, bales	335
Wheat, sks	2,022	Corn, sks	—
Ice, tons	—	Bacon, tcs	25
Cheese, bxs	528	Barley, sks	1,312

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts are steadily increasing; stocks however are not accumulating and holders are firm in their views; sales were made at a variety of prices varying from $1 50@2 50 per barrel. The bottom has evidently been reached.

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers report a fair supply in the market; prices have been uniform for some time with sales at 6@65c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—Are without change as relates to prices or demands; we quote the former at $2 10@2 25 per gallon; the latter $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

ALES—The supply was equal to the occasion; the demand was less active; prices however, have undergone no change; we quote India ale at $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale in good supply with sales at unchanged prices.

ASHES—The supply was ample; as prices have undergone no change we omit figures.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market contains an ample supply; we note sales in a jobbing way at 4¼@4½c.

BROOM HANDLES—The supply was fair; we quote: No. 1 plain $15@18 per thousand; No. 1 painted $25@28 per thousand.

BEANS—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands, sales were made at a variety of prices ranging from $2@2 40 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Market steady with regu-sales at 28, 30@33c per lb. as per quality.

BROOM CORN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; holders generally were firm in their views; we quote choice green at 8½c; fair 8c; good red topped 7½@7¾c; common red 5½c. As the new crop is reported a light one, the market will rule firm for some time.

BUTTER—The market could not be called an active one, still taken as a whole a fair business was transacted. The receipts have increased and stocks are accumulating; we quote prime to choice roll 20@25c; common 12@15c; many persons think the bottom has not yet been reached.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market was steady with a fair trade done; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; we quote ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—The demand was fair and sales regular; we quote Penn Mill, two bushels 35c; two half bushel 40c; three do 48c each.

CHEESE—We can report a fair market and a good demand; we quote: Ohio factory 16@16½c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@18½c per pound; New York Goshen at 16@17c.

CHESTNUTS—Are a drug at $2 50@2 57 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Are selling at $10-12@15 per bbl.

CONNELLSVILL COKE—We can report sales at $2 50@2 75 per ton.

FLOUR—The receipts were large; we can report a good demand at the following: St. Louis $7 25@7 50; No. 1 amber wheat $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; red winter new, $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 75; cornmeal 3 50.

EGGS—Are dull at 22@23c per dozen.

FISH—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand; the following are the card prices: No.1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $25; No. 1 mess do $23; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $14; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $11; Georges codfish, medium per 100, $6 50; lake trout $6 50; white fish $6 50; lake herring $4 35; Labrador herring $9

GROCERIES—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting but few changes worthy of notice. The coffee market is still strong, with sales making at previous prices. Sugars are less active; prices are weak but no lower. The following are the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11¼c; Standard B 11c; Standard extra C 10⅞c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra C 10½c; American extra C, 9¾c; Atlantic C, 9½; Cuba 9¼c; Porto Rico 9¼@10¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼c; Patna 7¼@8c; Rangcon 7c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 10½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13¼c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Spices—Allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; cloves 50c per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Starch—Common 6c; Oswego 9c; silver gloss 9¾@10c; corn 10¾@11c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6@6½c per 10 kegs; Bicarb 8c per lb papers.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. V. $5 75; Persian $3 53; Colgate's Palm, ⅛s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 5c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Bequet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The supply just now is fully up with the demand; buyers as a general thing was taking hold sparingly; we quote as follows: choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 35@1 38 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 22@1 25; Ohio do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@1 15. Corn is rather drooping for old, but former quotations are still maintained; we quote: shelled corn old at 84@86c per bushel for high mixed; low mixed 80@83c; old ear is nominally at 86@90c; new ear steady at 60@63c; new shelled 63@65c. Oats are in good supply and fair demand at 60c for white; 57@58c for mixed. Barley—not much doing; we quote at $1 12@1 15 per bushel for spring; $1 20@1 25 for fall. Rye is still quoted at $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

HAY—The market contains an ample supply; the rates are dull; prices are very uncertain; we quote; baled $16, 18@22 per ton; wagon lots sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The week's receipts have been the largest we have had for a long time, and they are still coming in; the rates for the various kinds are: Peachblows 85@90c in car lots and on track; peerless 80c; early rose 80@85c per bushel.

POULTRY—Is steady with a good demand; we note sales at 50@60c per pair for chickens.

SWEET POTATOES—In fair supply; Jerseys $4 50@5; Baltimore $3@3 50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Hams 14@14½c; shoulders 9¾@11c; breakfast bacon 14½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 00 per dozen; short rib sides 14¼c; clear 14¾c; mess pork $23 per barrel; ham sausage 10c; lard, leaf in tierces 14¾@15c; ½ bbls 15½c; do buckets 16c; do in 3-lb caddies 16¾c; in 5-lb do 16¼c; in 3-lb pails 17c; in 5-lb do 16¾c; in 6-lb do 16½c per lb.

SEEDS—Dull, nothing doing; prices nominal.

TALLOW—Scarce with a firm market; country 7@7½c; city 8@8¼c per lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way at $1 85 per barrel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 29, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a steadier feeling yesterday in the oil market and towards the latter part of the day there were some reported sales at a higher figure than the previous day; most of the transactions, however, in crude were at the very low prices previously quoted, and a higher range of values can hardly be said to have been established.

CRUDE.

United at wells closed at about 60c; Union at river 81¼@82½c; immediate shipment oil, irrespective of pipe, is quoted at 77½@80c.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United at wells	56¼c
1,500 " " "	57½c
1,500 " " "	60 c
5,000 bbls Union at river	81¼c
1,000 " " "	82½c

REFINED.

The refined market continues steady in prices; a large amount is now going forward by the Connellsville route, reaching the figure of from 2,000 to 3,000 barrels per day. We quote standard white at 9¼@9¾c on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 11¾@12c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined—spot rules at 11½c.

OIL BARRELS

The market continues dull and prices are unchanged at $1 40@1 45 for city make and $1 30@1 35 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—The Courier says: The market was quiet and a decline in prices was visible at all points. In the lower districts there is a decided decline; the market closed dull.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	90 c
1,000 bbls "	87½c

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	82½c
1,000 bbls "	80 c

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls United at wells	56¼c
1,500 bbls United at wells	57½c
1,500 bbls United at wells	60 c
5,000 bbls Union at river	81¼c
1,000 bbls Union at river	82½c

NEW YORK, October 28.—Closing of the 27th. The oil market is nearly lifeless and holders generally were quiet and firm in their views; crude in bulk held at 5¼c; sales of 5,000 bbls at 5¼c; refined 11¾c bid for prompt delivery; 12c asked; sales of 2,500 bbls refined at 11¾c; naphtha 9c for western and 10c for city. Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and steady; sales of 3,000 bbls at 11½c.

OIL CITY, October 28.—The market was dull at 85c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing; held at 85@90c.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market dull and weak; 85c bid; 90c asked.

ROUSEVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet and without business; held at about 80c.

TIDIOUTE, October 28.—Market dull and weak at 57½c bid.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 28.—Market quiet and dull; United at 65c; immediate shipment 77½@80c and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28. — Market quiet; S. W. 11½; crude 4¾c; cases 16¾c; sales none; futures none.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

FREIGHTS.

There have been no changes whatever in the rates of stock from this point eastward and so far as can be ascertained none is contemplated. The following are the current rates:

To Philadelphia per cwt	25c
To Baltimore per cwt	25c
To New York per cwt	30c

CATTLE.

The supply on the market was a large one, exceeding the previous week several thousand head; for prime quality there was a good demand and fair prices were the rule not the exception; for common grades the market was dull and prices were very unsatisfactory. The reports from the east were anything but favorable and had a depressing effect on trade, but not to the extent as formerly. This can be accounted for partly by the fact that we have very few New York buyers, our stock being purchased principally by the from buyers Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. However the run of cattle here was entirely too heavy for the demand, and prices fell off 25c from last week's. The excess was principally in common and medium cattle. The run of prime fat cattle was just about sufficient for the wants of buyers.

The following were the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Choice 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	5 75@6 00
Choice 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth	5 25@5 50
Choice 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	4 50@4 75
Choice 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	4 00@4 25
Stockers	3 00@3 50
Bulls	2 00@3 00
Cows and heifers	2 00@3 00
Texans	2 50@3 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs has been very heavy, being 88 cars more than last week, causing a very serious decline in prices, fully equal to 75c per cwt. The market for the last two weeks has been very unsteady and prices have gone up and down so fast that it prevents shippers from making any calculations in buying their stock in the country Shippers who came here last week expecting to lose money went home with quite a nice profit in their pockets, while this week nearly all lost money.

The following are the closing rates.

PRICES.

Philadelphia	$6 50@6 75
Good mixed	6 20@6 30
Yorkers	5 50@6 00

SHEEP.

The run was heavy and the market very dull, without, however, affecting prices, which were the same as last week. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 00@5 25
Good 90 to 100 lbs, fine wool	4 75@5 00
Fair 80@85 lbs	4 25@4 50
Common 70@75 lbs	3 50@3 75
Lambs	4 00@6 00

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

CATTLE.

The stock of cattle on sale this week was the largest we have had for a long time, exceeding the week previous over two hundred head; as might be expected under the circumstances the market was a dull one and prices ruled in favor of buyers who did not appear anxious to take advantage of the low figures; taken as a whole it was decidedly the hardest market that drovers have experienced for a long time; as usual common and medium stock was more affected than prime, as the supply consisted mainly of the former description, still there is no question about the best grades being affected by the situation; the decline in the market may be set down at from 20 to 25c per cwt. on certain grades and still more on others; whilst a few head sold at $6 75@7 00 the bulk of the sales were made considerably below that figure.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Choice to fancy fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00
Prime to extra fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common to fair	4 50@5 00
Inferior or mixed stock	2 50@3 50
Bulls, as to quality	2 00@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained an abundant supply, being larger than for some weeks past and as a matter of course the market was dull, prices ruling in favor of buyers; taken as a whole it was decidedly an unsatisfactory one, resulting in a large number being left over which would undoubtedly be driven to the Central Yards to take the chances of the market. The average quality of the stock was of the common kind; whilst prime, of which the offerings were light, sold readily at last week's figures; common and mixed lots were very dull, prices being very uncertain.

The following are the ruling prices:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$5 00@5 25
Medium to good	4 00@4 50
Common	3 00@3 50

Lambs sold at various prices, viz: $2 00@3 50 per head, as to quality; one bunch of fancy sold at $5 50.

HOGS.

The number on sale was not large; they were, however, fully up with the demand and prices were a shade lower; most of the sales were made at 6, 6¼@7c gross as to quality; butcher generally are waiting for lower prices.

VEAL CALVES.

Good calves continue scarce, and those averaging from 125 to 150 lbs may be quoted at 6¼@7c, and they are in demand. Common are in fair supply and dull; the inquiry just now is chiefly for the best.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was very meagre, and the few that were on sale were common in quality. Good milkers continue scarce, and sell readily at full rates, say $50@60. Common to medium, $25@40.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Money loaned at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7, on short and long dates. Sterling heavy and lower at 484@484½ for sixty days and 487½ and 488 on sight. Customs receipts $313,000.

Gold was strong opening at 110 and closing at 110¼. Borrowing rates 2 to 7 per annum and 1-64@1-32 per diem. The last rate was 2 per cent. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $263,000. Clearings $22,000,000. It is thought cash gold will be made scarcer and dearer within the next few days. Governments steady. State bonds quiet at better prices for some. Railroads dull and firm.

Stocks were irregular but in the main higher with the exception of Erie and C. C. & I. C. The fluctuations were from ½ to ¾ per cent. Erie declined from 29¼ to 28¾ but the decline was recovered. C. C. & I. C. advanced ¾ per cent. on the announcement that the directors were in session at Columbus to take action against a foreclosure. The market closed strong with leading stocks at best of the day with chief interest in C. C. & I. C. and Lake Shore. Sales of 113,000 shares were made, of which 9,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 28,000 Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Wabash and 4,000 C. C. & I. C.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton dull; receipts 1,541 bales; middling upland 14½c; Orleans 15c; futures closed steady; sales 31,400 bales; October 14½c; November 14 9-16@14 19-32c; December 14¾; January 15 1-32c; February 15 11-32c; March 15⅝c; April 15 27-32@15⅞c; May 16⅛@16¾c; June 16 11-32@16⅞c. Flour active and in buyers' favor; receipts 16,270 barrels; superfine western and State $4 00@4 15; common to good $4 75@5 00; good to choice $5 10@5 75; white wheat, extra $5 75@6 15; extra Ohio $4 65@6 70; St. Louis $4 90@8 00. Rye flour easier at $4 15@5 35. Corn meal firm at $4 25@5. Wheat more active; receipts 189,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 13@1 18; No 2 do, old, $1 08@1 15; No 3, $1@1 01; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 05@1 06; white Michigan $1 30. Rye dull at 92@94c. Barley firmer; No. 2 western 13c. Malt unchanged. Corn steady and active; receipts 112,000 bushels; mixed western 86@86½c; new do 79@81½c. Oats in fair demand; receipts 61,275 bushels; mixed western 56@59c; white 57@60c. Hay heavy at 60c. Hops firm at 38@45c. Sugar dull at 8¾@8¾c. Groceries dull. Petroleum dull and lower and closing quiet; crude 5¼@5¼c; refined 11⅞c; cases 17@17½c. Rosin quiet at $2 35. Turpentine firmer at 36c. Eggs firm at 25@26c. Pork decidedly firmer at $20@20 25. Beef firm. Cut meats quiet; middles dull at 10½c. Lard scarce and firm at 14c. Butter heavy at 21@38c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky a shade lower at 99¼@99½c.

DRY GOODS.

Business generally was dull with commission houses and jobbing movement was only moderate. Cotton goods quiet at unchanged prices. Prints in reduced demand. Bristol print works have stopped running on fall work. Felt skirts in steady request and best makes firm. Shawls quiet. Women's striped hose was very quiet and long makes sold up to receipts.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 28.—Flour active; superfine $4 50@5 25. Wheat active; No 1 spring 87¾@88c; No. 2 84@84¼c; spot 84¼c; seller November 85¼c; seller December No 3 87½@88c; rejected 75c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 71c cash and seller October 67¼@67¾c; seller November 65c; seller year rejected at 67c; new corn 60c on track. Oats active; No 2 48¾@49c cash or seller October 45¼c seller November; rejected 41@41½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1 81@82c. Barley active; No 2 $1 16¼ cash; $1 07½@1 08 seller November; No 3 90@98c. Pork steady and in moderate demand for spot; active for futures; $19 for spot and $16 62½ for seller year. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; $12 25@12 50 spot; $11 15@11 20 seller year. Bulkmeats steady and in moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky dull at 97c. On open board in the afternoon wheat closed higher at 84¼c seller November; 85½ seller December. Corn easier at 70¼@70½ October; 60⅞@67c November. Oats 48c seller October.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Cloverseed 9@9¼c. Flour quiet; Minnesota family at $5 50@6 00. Wheat dull; red at $1 12; amber $1 17@1 20. Rye steady at $1 07. Corn—Unshelled drooping at 82c. Oats dull at 58c. Pork at $23 00@23 50. Beef hams at 20@22c. Lard 13¼@13½c. Petroleum steady; refined 11½c; crude in bbls. unchanged. Whiskey quiet at $1 02. Butter easy at 30@36c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Eggs easy; western 26@27c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Cotton active at 13@13⅞c. Flour ¼c lower. Wheat dull; No 3 red fall 93@94c. Corn dull at 68@70c. Oats firmer at 48½@51c. Barley firm; No. 2 $1 05@1 10. Rye better at 80@82c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork quiet at $20 50; dry salt and bacon only small order trade. Hogs dull; yorkers 4¾@5c. Bacon $5@5 25. Cattle dull; natives 2@4c; prime to choice extra steers would bring 4@5½c, but none offering.

MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, October 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee 93c; No 2 87c. Oats firmer and higher and in fair demand; No 2 46½c. Corn scarce; No 2 mixed 75c. Rye steady; No 1 87@90c. Barley firm; No 2 in store $1 13; seller November $1 09; No 3 in store 81c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—Cotton quiet at 14c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 99c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, October 28.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 2 white Wabash $1 17; No 3 do $1 11; No 4 white Michigan $1 12; extra do $1 18; amber $1 05. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 74c; do new 68c; low do new 64c; Michigan 72c; new 57c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 48½c; Michigan 48½c; white 51c. Clover seed $5 35.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—Cotton quiet and steady at 13¾. Flour, barley and oats dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn dull; old at 75@78c; new 60c. Rye dull; No. 1 93@94c. Linseed oil firmer at 80c. Lard oil firm. Butter, eggs and cheese unchanged. Lard quiet at 12½@12¾c spot; 11c seller December. Bulkmeats, demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 7¼c; new sides quotable at 10¼@10½c; clear rib 10¾@11c; clear bacon active for shoulders at 7¾@8c; sides quiet. Whisky steady at 99c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 28.—Wheat firmer at $1 04@1 09. Corn and oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white 9½c; Ohio State, best 11½c; small way 1@2c higher.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 28. — Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at 95c @$1 10. Corn—ear 50c. Oats steady 48@50c. Rye steady at 82@83c. Barley steady at $1 10@1 16.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 81c. Oat dull at 55, 57@59. Rye quiet and firm. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders at 8½c; clear rib 12¾c; sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard—Refined 14½@14¾c. Butter steady at 33@35c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong. Whisky quiet at $1 01.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, October 28.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. Corn quiet at 89@90c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 28.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities was 2 per cent. Consols for money and account 92¾@92¾; 5-20s, '65, 105½; do '67, 109; 10-40s, 103½; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central 95; Erie 26½; preferred 45.

PARIS, October 28.—Rentes 62 francs 20 centimes.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Petroleum—fine pale American 24½d.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7¾d; orleans 8¼@8¼d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 3,400 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 34s 6@34s 9d. Cheese 71s. Lard 60s. Pork 74s.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 29, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acic Acetti	lb	16	@ 20	Magne cal	lb	80	@1 00
Citric	lb	1 45	1 48	—Carb	lb	50	@ 55
Oxalic	lb	22	@ 25	Manna S F	lb	75	@ 90
Sulph.	lb	3	@ ½	Morph sul	oz	6 75	@
Tartaric	lb	66	@ 68	Nutm No 1	lb		1 50
Alcohol,	gal	2 10	@2 25	Oil anise			2 50@4 00
Aloes. Cape	lb		20	Bergamot	lb	8 75	9 00
Socot	lb		75	—Cassia	lb	2 40	2 50
Am Carb	lb	25	@ 25	—Cinnam'n	lb	2 00	@2 25
—Aqua	lb	18	@ 19	—Cloves	lb	4	4 25
Annatto	lb	60	@ 70	Oil Cod liver	gal	1 80	@2 25
Ashes —Soda	lb	4½	@ 5½	Lemon	lb	4 90	@5 20
Bal. Copa	lb	80	@1 00	Linseed. raw	gal	82	@ 88
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25	@3 50	Neats F, raw	gal	90	@1 50
Bark Cassia	lb	28	@ 46	Olive,	gal	1 75	@2 00
Cinch Red	lb	1 30	@1 40	—quarts,	doz	6 25	@10 00
Cinch Pale	lb	80	@ 85	—pints,	doz	3 25	@3 50
Cinch Com	lb	38	@ 48	Origan	lb	70	@1 20
Black Lead				Peppermt,	lb	4 50	@5 00
American	lb	5	@ 6	Rosemary	lb	1 00	@1 50
East India	lb	11	@ 12	Sassafras	lb	80	@2 00
German	lb	7	@ 8	Sperm,	gal	2 90	@3 00
Blue Mass	lb		1 10	Tanners,	gal	57	@ 65
Blue Vit	lb	12½	@13½	Whale,	gal	85	@ 92
Borax re	lb	20	@ 22	Winter'n	lb		5 75
Brime roll	lb	4½	@ 5½	Opium Ty	lb	10	20
—Flor Sal	lb	5½	@ 6½	Pl Paris, bbl	4 00	@4 50	
Calomel	lb	